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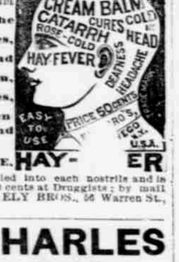

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THE LESSON OF THE BIRDS.

What do the birds do when the winter neareth,
And dead leaves drop downward, and every bough is bare,
And the pools are ice-crusted, and he who listens heareth
The rustle of the snow-wings in the upper air?

Oh! the birds they are brave; their fine pervasive senses
Discern the distant warmth and balm beyond the frost and sting;
The old ones tell the young ones in secret conferences,
And the young ones learn the lesson, and trust in the spring.

In the close pine coverets they crowd for protection—
The left-behind who cling to home and will not southward go.
They know the hardy berry-beds, and need no direction
To seek out drinking-basins in the half-melted snow.

When the sunshine warms the world the birds rehearse their singing;
Low trills and twitters break the quiet of the woods,
And while spring is yet a long way off, they see her and come winging,
Bluebird and thrush and robin in joyous brotherhoods.

Teach us your lesson, dear birds, of bright endurance,
To face the cold and face the gloom, and bravely wait and sing,
And trust the love that never fails, in confident assurance
That out of winter's deepest drifts shall bloom the spring!

—Susan Coolidge, in S. S. Times.

CHINESE BANKS.

Their Peculiar Method of Transacting Business.

The Silver Exchange of Peking—How a Millionaire Chinaman Saved Canton —The Carrier Pigeons as the Chinese "Ticker."

There is at present no national bank in China. The Chinese, however, have thousands of private banks. There are three or four hundred banks in Peking, three hundred native banks in Tientsin, and Canton has banks and pawnshops by the hundreds. The rates of interest are high and short loans in tight times reach thirty-three per cent. The pawnbrokers charge thirty-six per cent. a year, or three per cent. a month, and the rates of exchange from one province to another are very heavy. China has no national currency, and each bank issues its own notes. These are much like our notes, save they are in Chinese characters and on cheap white paper. The only coin of the country is the cash, of which it takes from a thousand to fifteen hundred to make a dollar, and which, small as it is, is counterfeited.

The cash is a thin, round coin a little larger than one of the big American cents of a century ago, and sometimes no bigger than a nickle. It has a square hole in the center and is usually carried in strings of one hundred or one thousand each. Gold bricks and silver nuggets are used in making large purchases, and the unit of weight is the teal or ounce. One ounce of silver or a teal is worth about one dollar and forty cents Mexican, and a common denomination is a ten teal piece, which is a chunk of silver cast in the form of a Chinese shoe. I saw some of these silver shoes at the Hong Kong and Shanghai bank in Peking. They are stamped with marks denoting the fineness of the metal within them, and they contain from 97 to 99 per cent. of pure silver. Gold bricks are of the size of little cakes of India ink, and these, like the silver, are subject to counterfeit. The business of the treaty ports, which includes that of all foreigners with the Chinese, is done in Mexican dollars, and each business house has a man called a shroff, who does nothing else but count money and pass upon its genuineness. The Chinese are the greatest swindlers in a small way in the world. They appreciate the accumulating proprieties of little drops of water and little grains of sand better than any other people, and they will shave a bit of silver dust off of every dollar so small that you can not perceive the loss until they have saved enough to have made quite a profit. They bore holes in the coin, fill them with lead, and cover them with silver, and in taking money from the banks here it is necessary to ring every coin.

The Chinese do all their business with foreigners on a cash basis, though the credit system prevails largely among themselves. They are honest in their dealings and merchants tell me they stick to their bargains even if they lose by them. China has no bankrupt laws and debtors are liable to corporal punishment from their creditors. By not paying their debts they lose caste and are practically drummed out of business. It is a disgrace in China not to pay your debts, and, as a rule, the whole nation settles up at New Year's day, which comes in February. The result is that China never has a panic, and in the case of famine or failure of crops the Government sometimes loans money to the people. The silver dollar varies in value, and the Chinese now regulate the value of a dollar by the rise and fall of silver in the markets of the world.

The biggest of the Chinese cities have their stock exchanges, and the queerest sight I have seen was the silver exchange in Peking. In company with Mr. Charles Denby, the son of our Minister, I went at seven o'clock one morning into the crowded Chinese city. We wound our way through streets so narrow that only donkeys and men could pass through them, through passages where men had to walk sidewise in order to get by each other and finally found ourselves in a long, low building which looked more like a cattle-shed than a business room. It was lighted from the roof and was filled with from 500 to 1,000 round-headed, pig-tailed, yellow-faced men, each of whom seemed to be yelling at the top of his voice and each pushing his fingers into the face of his neighbor. These men were buying and selling silver dollars, just as our brokers do in Wall street, and they made more fuss than all the bulls and bears of New York. At eight o'clock the rate was fixed for the day and the news was "telegraphed" by means of carrier pigeons to the various banks of the city. The pigeons of Pekin are largely used for messengers, and they are, perhaps, the only pigeons in the world that whistle. As they fly through the air they make a whistling sound which, in the case of a flock, sounds like a whole school of boys operating tin whistles at the same time. This noise comes from actual whistles which are tied to their tail-feathers by their owners, and the noise of which scares away the hawks from them. It is a curious sound and I heard it many times before I could find out whence it came. They are the tickers of the Chinese banker, and they give him all the quotations.

The foreign banks which do business in China have large capital stocks, and they pay big dividends. The Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Company, for instance, has a paid-up capital of $7,500,000. It has a surplus of $4,000,000, and its proprietors are liable for $7,500,000 in addition to the capital. It pays interest on deposits of six months at the rate of 4 per cent., and 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances. It has immense establishments throughout the East, and its banking office here at Shanghai will compare in size and appointments with the best banks of Wall street or London. It is the same with a number of other great banks here in China. English and French capital manages them, but a Chinaman always counts the money and figures up the profits and losses on one of these little boxes of buttons strung on wires which makes up the Chinese calculating machine, and upon which all China does its arithmetical problems. These banks will give you drafts on any part of the world, or letters of exchange and credit, which will be good anywhere. Their chief officers are among the leading business men of the East, and they all seem to be making money.

Speaking of the credit system, there are large stores run by foreign merchants at Shanghai, Hong Kong, Tientsin and at all of the ports of Japan. These have stocks of goods which would sell in any American city, and the most of their business is with the foreigners. It is nearly all done on credit. The silver dollar is so heavy that it takes more than a pound of silver to pay a ten-dollar gold purchase, and the result is, every thing is charged and settled at the end of the month. The purchaser signs what is called a "chit," a little slip of paper stating that he has made the purchase, and these are kept until the account is rendered by the proprietor. If the foreigner takes a drink at a bar or treats his friends he will write out a chit. If he plays a game of billiards another chit, and if he buys shoes or sugar he renders the accounts in chits. That you are unknown to the storekeeper makes no difference. Any man looking half decent can get credit in China, and I am surprised at the carelessness manifested in such matters, a carelessness which, however, does not extend to Chinamen. The Chinese themselves do business largely on credit and every Chinaman of note has his bank account.

The honesty of the Chinese in their business dealings is shown in the actions of Hou Qua, the Canton millionaire who died a few years ago, leaving at least $50,000,000. One of the Chinese firms of Canton had failed, owing a great sum to foreigners. Hou Qua got up a subscription and paid the whole indebtedness. He headed the list of subscribers with $1,000,000 out of his own pocket, saying that "Chinese credit must remain untarnished." This is the same man who, when the English were about to bombard Canton unless their demand of $6,000,000 was paid within forty-eight hours, headed the subscription list with the sum of $1,100,000. "I give," said he, "$800,000 as a thank offering for the business prosperity I have had. I give $100,000 as a testimony of the fidelity of my son. And $200,000 as a mark of the affection which I bear my wife." This man Hou Qua, though dead, is still greatly honored in Canton. His gardens there are among the sights of the city and his name is synonomous with business honor.

A few of the rich men among the Chinese are Christians, and I visited one of the most noted of such at Foo Chow the other day. It is a city bigger than Chicago, and it is one of the chief tea centers of China. It lies in the mountains about four hundred miles south of here, and it is in what is called the Switzerland of China. It has a bridge of solid granite running across the river which flows by the city, twelve hundred feet long and containing fifty arches. It is called the bridge of ten thousand ages. Its pathway is twelve feet wide. It is more than one thousand years old, and is as solid to-day as the granite of which it is built. The city has a wall six miles in circumference, and its wholesale fish market is equaled by no place, not even Billingsgate in London. This rich man of Foo Chow is known as Ah Hok, and he gave $10,000 not long ago to found a school or college to teach Chinese boys the science and culture of Christendom. He is a Christian himself, and just before I arrived in Foo Chow our Bishop Fowler, of the Methodist church, performed the marriage ceremony which united his son to a Chinese maiden. The ceremony was the Christian ceremony adapted to the Chinese, and the Bishop tells me he had great trouble in getting the young lady to say that she would take this young man to be her wedded husband. It is Chinese etiquette that the bride keep perfectly silent on such an occasion, and the coy damsel would not open her lips. The Bishop refused to go on with the ceremony, and the young lady finally compromised the matter by nodding her head. "It was not embarrassment," said the Bishop to me, "that made the girl tongue-tied, for I felt of her hand and it was warm and moist as yours or mine. Had she been troubled it would have been cold and clammy. She thought it would be improper to answer, and she refused to do so." As evidence of the genuineness of Ah Hok's conversion he had long since destroyed his idols, and he gave the gold crown which covered the head of one of them as a present to Mrs. Fowler. He is a bright merchant and a good business man, and his home is one of the most comfortable in China.—Frank G. Carpenter, in St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

BULLYING LAWYERS.

How They Harass and Nonplus Witnesses in Cross-Examination.

There are many standard tricks of cross-examination that will disconcert most witnesses. One of these is the plan of making a witness fix a time when he has declared that he can not recollect. The examiner begins: "Was it a hundred years? Fifty years? Forty years? Was it more than a day? More than a month?" and so on, narrowing the time so that the average witness will not know how to protect himself. This always amuses the audience.

Another torture of witnesses is to be compelled to repeat conversations; to give the exact words; to say it over and over again. If there is any discrepancy the examiner gloats in triumph. If there is no discrepancy then the examiner hints that the story has been learned by heart and recited.

Most witnesses get restless under persistent cross-examination as to their previous history, particularly if there happens to be any thing unsavory about the events referred to. Sometimes counsel will ask a line of most offensive questions of women that give food for the gossips. But, as a rule, counsel are rather tender with women, and fearful of arousing the prejudices or sympathy of a jury for the softer sex.

Once in awhile an eminent cross-examiner meets his match. This happened to Henry L. Clinton in the Vanderbilt will case. Among the witnesses who testified to the queer class of people who used to go to the Commodore's office was Miss Susan King, a wealthy and highly-respectable lady of this city, a sharp business woman of mature years, who has traveled around the world, and yet happened to be unknown to Mr. Clinton or any of the sharp detectives employed by William H. Vanderbilt to trace the witnesses of the other side. Mr. Clinton was, therefore, not well equipped when he tackled Miss King, and he went at her rather roughly, and this is what happened:

Q.—And you come to be at the Commodore's office? A.—I went to buy stock in the New York Central railroad.

Q.—Oh, indeed! How were you to pay for it? A.—With money.

Q.—Ah. How much did you propose to buy? A.—Thirty thousand dollars' worth.

Q.—Ha, ha! And where did you expect to get $30,000? A.—I had the money in my pocket.

Q.—So you go around with $30,000 in your pocket? How did you get this money? A.—I made it in real-estate transactions.

Q.—And how did you make it in real-estate transactions? A.—I bought real estate when nobody wanted it, and I sold it when every body wanted it.

It is not only in exposing rogues and spiking false swearers that cross-examination is effective. By its ingenious use the most honest witnesses are often harassed and nonplussed, and made to appear in a ridiculous light. Few witnesses have the presence of mind to defend themselves against the insidious or sudden attacks to which skillful cross-examination may subject anybody.

Jay Gould has stood about as severe cross-examination as anybody, and it is rarely that a lawyer can corner him. He testifies in a clear, distinct and perfectly responsive way, and seems to make it a study to answer quickly, so as to keep the lawyer hard at work and gain time for himself. He generally has his side of the case well in hand, and doesn't allow himself to get excited, and never makes the mistake of trying to get in testimony which is not responsive.

There is not generally so much bullying of witnesses as there used to be. The courts will generally protect a witness against insult or badgering. But the field of cross-examination is so wide that it affords ample opportunity for the annoyance of most witnesses and the amusement of the auditors, who don't care a rap so long as somebody gets hard knocks.—N. Y. Sun.

Profitable Use of Apples.

Some of us are feeding our apples to stock. I feed them to horses, pigs and poultry. For the general purpose horse of the farmer I know from experience that apples are a valuable food. I have had horses that were in a very low condition from worms entirely freed from this trouble by the use of apples, and my horses always improve in the fall when running among apple trees, where they ate all they want. I believe that a horse not at hard work would do as well on 4 quarts of oats and a peck of apples as on a peck of oats. If this were so, it would give apples a feeding value of about 24 cents per bushel. Now, if the windfalls and refuse apples are of any value, why should not good sound fruit be of still greater food value? My pigs eat apples when they don't eat meal. To about 50 hens I feed 2 or 3 quarts of apples daily, crushing them a little with the food. The hens seem to fairly revel in them.—E. H. Hutchinson, in Farm and Home.

—The Living Church remarks: "This is a curious world. One new development of curiousness is a service of a sheriff's notice upon the pastor and session of the Presbyterian church, restraining them from visiting a sick member. This action was taken at the insance of the husband, who claimed that his wife's recovery was retarded by the visits, and, finally, he had recourse to law when his remonstrances failed. Let this case of church faithfulness in visitation be recorded. The complaint is unique. When that husband falls ill, probably he will not have to call in sheriff's help for the same cause."

TWO INTELLIGENT DOGS.

One Hired a Boat and the Other Rode Home in a Cab.

A story is told of a dog which lived on a ship. The vessel was anchored in the harbor of a foreign port. The dog often went ashore with the officers, and being occupied with various doggish amusements often was left behind when the officers returned in their boat to the ship. The first time this occurred the poor dog knew not what to do when he found the ship's boat gone. He ran up and down the wharf barking and whining.

A boat was lying at the wharf in which a native was sitting. The dog suddenly stopped, jumped into the boat, and gave several short barks, as if to say: "I want to go to that ship out there."

The man knew the dog, took in the situation, and, doubtless, thinking of a fee, he rowed the dog to the ship's side. The man got his fee, for the officers were glad to have their pet returned to them. After that the dog often got back to the ship in the same manner.

The following anecdote is somewhat similar in character, and speaks well for the dog's intelligence:

"You know how much I rush about in hansom cabs," said the narrator, "and Scoti, my collie dog, always goes with me—we travel many miles in a week together in this way; so on one occasion I was walking and missed him.

"Search was in vain. The crowd was great, traffic drowned the sound of my whistle. After waiting awhile and looking elsewhere I returned to my suburban home without my companion, and sorrowful, yet hoping that he might find his way back.

"In about two hours after my arrival a hansom cab drove up to the door, and out jumped Scoti. The cabman rung for his fare, and thinking he had somehow captured the runaway, I inquired how and where he found him.

"'Oh, sir,' said the cabby, 'I didn't hail him at all. He hailed me. I was standing close by St. James Church a looking out for a fare, when in jumps the dog.' 'Like his impudence,' says I. 'So I shouts through the window; but he wouldn't stir. So I gets down and tries to pull him out, and shows him my whip; but he sits still and barks, as much as to say: "Go on, old man." As I seizes him by the collar I reads his name and address.'

"'All right, my fine gentleman,' says I, 'I'll drive you where you're awanted, I dare say!' So I shut the door, and my gentleman settles himself with his head just a-looking out, and I drives on till I stops at this here gate, when out jumps my passenger, a-clearing the door, and walks in as calm as though he'd been reg'lar fare.'"—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

NOVELTIES IN SHOES.

The Kind of Foot-Gear Which Ladies Will Wear This Summer.

Just what to wear is a question of hardy perennial growth. The modiste, the milliner and the dress-goods men have done their best to solve the question, from their stand-point, and the shoe artist, not to be outdone by his followers, has brought his skill and ingenuity into play and the result has been a large and varied addition to styles of foot-gear.

At an exhibition which has recently been held at Baltimore, over one thousand different patterns in shoes and slippers were shown, and a study of their points of similarity or difference is quite interesting. There are shoes of high degree and shoes of low degree, so far as pattern goes, yet all bear the stamp of excellence in quality. One of the novelties is the "Hading" red low shoes.

Fashion, it seems, has decreed that red shoes and red slippers will be worn with black net dresses this season, consequently there is a great demand for the Hading style of footwear. Another pretty and popular fancy is the Russian low shoe, replete with metal embroidery in quaint mediæval designs, tolerably high heel and dainty little toe. The latest Parisian styles of low shoes, French kid bronze with real gilt embroidery, the latest London styles of black canvas low shoes with patent leather trimmings, the newest Vienna fancy, a colored gant de suede, square cut, with buckle trimming, will be popular this season, judging from the demand. The "Langtry" is a low, red gant de suede shoe, with red leather trimmings, and is as stylish and handsome as its illustrious namesake. In addition to these leading novelties, there were blue suede Oxfords, golden brown ooze ties, gray undressed kid ties and violet gant de suede ties without number. There were mountain shoes and seaside shoes, tennis shoes and ball-room shoes, and shoes for almost every thing under the sun.

The lines of slippers which show the most recent results of inventive ingenuity and taste in this direction are marked even lower than this, and consequently disappear with great rapidity. There are slippers innumerable, of every style, shape and color. The new creations of art in the direction of out-of-door shoes, shoes for the tennis court, for the yachting trips, for boating, riding and driving, for picnicing in the parks and tramping through the mountains, are marvels of neatness and grace, breathing of rosy cheeks and laughing eyes and healthful sports in every supple line.—Shoe and Leather Review.

—Keep up a high standard of principles; your children will be your keenest judges in the future. Do be honest with them in small things as well as great. If you can not tell them what they wish to know, say so rather than deceive them.—Household.

—The school banking system was introduced in the public schools of Long Island City, L. I., about three years ago, and already the pupils in the nine schools have $10,791.95 to their credit. A recent week's deposit amounted to $230.41

A LITTLE CHILD.

Years and years have passed away,
Alas, can I forget?
Though baby comes no more to play
I play with baby yet!
I hear her childish prattle still,
One little kiss I crave,
Although I know beyond the hill
The snow lies on her grave,
And when the tears fill in my eyes
This thought to me is given:
For every little child that dies
An angel blooms in Heaven.

Sweet thought that consolation brings
To hearts whose cup of sorrow
Finds no relief in earthly things,
But look for life's to-morrow;
When all this grief and pain and woe
With which this world is rife
Shall find release and we shall know,
God's everlasting life.
And so for those with tear stained eyes
This sacred thought is given:
For every little child that dies
An angel blooms in Heaven.
—George Wilmot Harris, in Chicago Times.

DOMESTIC FINANCES.

Why May Not the Wife Be a Bread-Winner?

Margaret E. Sangster Discusses a Question Pertinent to This Day and Generation —Suggestive Reading for Thoughtless Husbands.

HUSBAND, *log.*—"I buy every thing that is needed in the house, and you have only to speak to me if you are in want of pin-money. That doesn't seem to be a great hardship. I wouldn't mind *asking* for money, if I was sure of getting it without any further exertion."

Ah! wouldn't you, good sir? Suppose yourself in the place of a wife, who, however petted and indulged, is expected to render a strict account of every trifle she buys, or rather fancy yourself telling her, because compelled by the necessity of the case, of every cent you spend on personal luxuries? She *may* dip into her purse for caramels, perfumes and flowers; your cigars, luncheons and other marginal expenses foot up a far larger bill. But this is all apart from the question with which we begin: "Shall the wife be a bread-winner?"

First and last, in many otherwise happy homes, there is a good deal of friction and consequent discomfort with regard to the management of the finances. Either there is not money enough to warrant the style assumed or attempted, or else husband and wife do not agree perfectly about the spending of it, or again, there is a lack of openness about the resources of the married partners.

Among wage-earning classes this does not so often occur, where the husband quite often puts his week's salary without reserve in the hands of his wife, taking what she chooses to give him for spending-money, and leaving to her the disposition of whatever his hard hand labor has gained.

Where, however, there is a fluctuating income, and a man desires that his home shall present a brave front to the world, making, for business reasons, or those of personal pride, a goodly show in the eyes of his townspeople and acquaintances, there is often great injustice done to wives. Their extravagance is taken for granted by the uninformed. How shall the wife of a lawyer, doctor, or business man know precisely how to arrange her expenses, if she is treated like a child or petted dependent, told to buy whatever she pleases and send the bills to her husband, she, in the meanwhile, uncertain how far she may go, till some day there is a mutter, a rumble, or a storm, when payment is asked; or, when a crash comes, she finds that she has been walking heedlessly on a lava crust, with ruin seething under her feet?

Entire and candid explanation of the finances of the business firm, in which husband and wife are partners, and the management of home affairs according to business methods and in a common-sense way, would relieve a great deal of embarrassment and prevent no end of annoyance and pain. The most considerate of husbands do not dream, dear, generous souls, of the dislike which the most trustful and loving wives feel when obliged to ask for money, unless it be directly for purposes of household economy. It is the exception that proves the rule, when, even after years of happy marriage, a wife is found who owns to no dread in this regard, is conscious of no reluctant aversion—feels about her husband's purse as she would about her own.

Within the past year the wife of a man who spends thousands annually in the elegant and lavish support of his family, gratifying their tastes in the most delicately thoughtful manner, and furnishing the home in the most sumptuous style—the wife of such a man has said to me:

"If I could earn a few dollars a year of my own to do as I please with I should be perfectly happy."

Another, married for many years to a merchant of large means, confessed to a relative that she had taken a heavy cold and incurred the risk and agony of pneumonia, with the expense attendant upon a physician and trained nurse, because she had imprudently taken a long walk on a windy day, when she was already overtired.

"Could you not have called a cab, or gone in the cars?" was the natural inquiry.

"I hadn't car fare!" was the amazing reply. "And if Eugene can not divine when I am out of money, I will never stoop to beg for it. I never have asked him for money, and I never will!"

Absurd! Illogical! Utterly unreasonable and silly! Of course, and on no ground which the observer can discover in the least defensible. Nevertheless, there are hundreds and thousands of women, happy, petted and adored in their wifehood, who thoroughly understand the case. They know that to them, easeful and beautiful as their outward lives appear, it would be a luxury untold could they but subscribe for a magazine, contribute to a charity, take a day's outing, or assist a poor relation, without having to ask Jonathan whether or not they might do the one thing or the other, and whether he would supply the needed funds to do so.

Many husbands who are generous in the extreme when their own buying of family stores is involved, or when the question is one of bestowing a gift on their wives, have an unconscious drawing of the purse-strings when their wives' spending is concerned. I once heard a gentleman (?) make this ungracious speech, displaying the while a watch-chain and seals just bestowed upon him by his wife on their wedding anniversary:

"Pretty little plaything, isn't it? Juliet gave it to me this morning. It's very much, you know, like taking a fellow's money out of his pocket to buy him something he doesn't want, when his wife fits him out in this fashion."

At heart that man was a cad. But he expressed a feeling, dormant in some of his sex, who would be shocked if informed that they were selfish and coarse in their assumption that a wife is herself only part of their personal assets.

Said a jeweler once in my hearing: "I have been very much touched, now and then, when wives have paid me for presents bought for their husbands, the price had so manifestly been saved up, bit by bit, from the housekeeping money."

"By good management and contrivance, snipping here, cutting off there, doing without butter and sugar myself for days together, I got the money to buy books for my own little library," was the confession of a lady to whom books are as the breath of life. She is the presiding genius of a home where the carpets and curtains, the pictures and sofas are a dream of luxurious ease. But Mr. —— sees no use for literature beyond the daily journal.

In many cases, and especially during the child-bearing years, the wife can not well be a bread-winner to any great extent. But, granting that the conditions are favorable, or that they may be made so, what reasonable objection can be urged to a wife's adding her share, pecuniarily, to the stock in trade of the family, increasing directly, so to speak, its available capital.

It is not that men wish to be mean or churlish. They simply do not appreciate the situation. Were it reversed, and themselves compelled to ask for every dollar and shilling from the best of wives, how soon they would rebel against the teasing tyranny of such a fate.

Again, it is urged, and with much truth, that all women do not know the value of money. Women will be laboriously frugal in one direction and ridiculously extravagant in another. They are often insensible to the just laws of proportion, and, though they play at keeping accounts, are not more brilliantly successful in that role than was the child-wife of David Copperfield.

Yet again, a man's sense of the fitness of things, his sturdy independence, is sometimes scandalized at the notion that he can not by his own right arm, his own good brain and hand support his wife and children. "I don't want her to do work while I can work for her," he protests, with eager and almost wounded feeling at the bare suggestion. "It will be time enough for my wife to earn money when I am laid by, or am a helpless cripple on her hands."

Suppose we put it in this way: The wife had acquired, before her marriage, some bread-winning art or accomplishment, as indeed every American girl ought to do, in these days of changeful circumstances. She sells her pretty decorated cups and saucers, her embroidery, her designs, her poems or stories, and has a small but regular income from that source. Perhaps she puts her artistic skill to the trimming of hats and the making of gowns. Possibly she had a wonderful knack at making pickles and preserves, or was famous for her bread or home-made cake. There are a dozen occupations which a woman may carry on, never leaving home, nor neglecting a solitary one of its duties, while her nursery, her kitchen and her drawing-room

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, - - - MAY 31, 1889.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

In pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Democratic County Committee at its meeting on June 4th 1888, the Democratic voters of Cambria county will meet at their respective places of holding elections on

SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1889,

and vote by ballot for the nomination of candidates for county offices as follows:

One Person for Prothonotary.
" " " Register and Recorder.
" " " District Attorney.
" " " Poor House Director.
" " " Coroner.
" " " County Surveyor.

Tickets and the necessary papers for conducting the election will be furnished to each committeeman. The committeemen will take the returns of the electihn to Ebensburg on Monday June 3rd, where a meeting of the committeemen will be held at 1 o'clock P. M. of that day, when the votes will be counted and the names of the successful candidates will be announced.

The committeeman and members of the Board in each district shall be particular in being sworn in and in signing their respective oaths and returns.

Also the committeemen elected at the primaries for the ensuing year are requested to meet at Ebensburg on Monday, June 3rd, 1889, at 4 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of electing a chairman and transacting such other business as may be necessary.

JAMES M. WALTERS,
Chairman.

Johnstown, Pa., May 6th, 1889.

The following are the rules for the government of the Democratic primary elections in this county:

SECTION 1. The time of opening and closing the polls in townships and boroughs shall be as follows: The polls shall be opened at 1 o'clock P. M., and closed at 7 o'clock P. M.

SEC. 2. The Committeemen of the respective townships and boroughs shall be the Judges of the Primary Elections, and shall appoint two Inspectors who shall serve as Clerks and who shall be members of the Democratic party.

SEC. 3. Formal papers shall be sent to the Committeemen by the Chairman, and each Committeeman shall make triplicate returns, signed by the Judge and attested by the Inspectors or Clerks. One of said returns shall be posted up in a conspicuous place at the place of holding the election immediately after the returns are made out, with a list of names of parties voting at said Primary Elections; also, one of said returns to remain in the hands of the County Committeeman of each district, and one copy of said returns, with a list of voters, to be sealed up and returned by the Return Judge to the Chairman of the County Committee. The tickets to be sealed up and kept by the Committeeman for thirty days.

SEC. 4. Parties shall only be allowed to vote at the place of holding the General Election in the district where they actually reside, and none shall vote except those that voted the Democratic ticket at the preceding General Election, except those who have arrived at the age of twenty one years since the last General Election and declare themselves Democrats.

SEC. 5. The Committeemen shall be elected by ballot on the day of the Primary Election.

SEC. 6. The newly elected Committee shall elect their Chairman by ballot at their first regular meeting.

SEC. 7. The Chairman shall remain in office until his successor is elected.

SEC. 8. The Chairman shall call a meeting of the newly elected Committee within thirty five days from the date of Primary Election.

SEC. 9. The newly elected Chairman shall nominate his Secretary.

SEC. 10. Any contested nomination shall be tried before the County Committee after formal, specific charges, as in contested cases at law. No case of contest shall be entertained unless specific charges are preferred and placed in the hands of the Chairman of the County Committee within thirty days after the election, and notice thereof shall be given to the candidate contested within five days.

CARNEGIE & Co.'s Steel Works at Pittsburg have reduced the wages of over 1000 workmen 20 per cent.

FOUR hundred spinners at Clark's Thread Works at Patterson, N. J., have struck against a reduction of wages.

THE entertainment of the Pennsylvania troops at the New York Centennial cost the committee $9,000, and still there is a surplus. How much, the committee decline to say. Such a thing is so rare that the public ought to know all about it.

GOVERNOR BEAVER has discovered that the revenues of the State are insufficient to meet the appropriations made by the recent Legislature. Of course he omits to mention that the trick by which he killed the Revenue bill two years ago is mainly responsible for this fact.

THE administration of Harrison is in a comatose state and it is very difficult to say whether the thing will live or not. Democrats are looking on, half in pity—half in scorn; whilst leading Republicans find it difficult to smother their resentment. One thing is sure—The Harrison dynasty is fixed.

HUSTON, who managed the "blocks-of-five" in Indiana, under instructions from Dudley, threatens to resign from the treasury if not allowed to distribute the Indiana patronage. This would hardly be so bad as the explosion of Dudley's dynamite, but the latter would probably take the resigned position.

GOVERNOR BEAVER goes posing around the State as a great church and temperance man but his course is not calculated to do much good for either. The Executive who signs every notorious Legislative job before passing upon necessary appropriations is not calculated to fill the honest American with any great amount of respect.

THE State of New York has purchased three electrical machines at the cost of $8,100 to substitute for the gallows. A current of 1,000 volts, or just five times as many as will be required to kill, will be used. Thin skinned and weak sentimentalists who cry out for the rope are to be permitted to hang themselves at will—so it is proposed.

GOVERNOR BEAVER, says the Harrisburg *Patriot*, has signed the bill providing for the creation of a commission to manage the soldiers' orphans' schools of the State. It is hoped that the commission will see to it that the money appropriated for the continuence of these institutions is used for the benefit of the children. At the next session of the Legislature, no doubt, measures will be taken to close the schools.

AT the outset, says the Philadelphia *Record*, the protective idea of taxing productive industry in order to sustain weakling undertakings was broached with apologies, and only advocated as a temporary expedient. The power to take the money out of one man's pocket to put it in the pocket of another man was conceded to be an indefensible stretch of authority. It is one of the most mournful proofs of the decadence of public morality that a policy begun in weakness should have been allowed to harden into a systematic scheme of rapine, and should be defended as a matter of principle.

The right of the Government to collect taxes for revenue has been twisted into a right to impose taxes as a bounty to favorites. Great monopolies have been built up out of the proceeds of confiscation effected in the name of "protection," and there are pious and well-meaning people who deem it a kind of profanity to call this sort of thing in question. They find it difficult to distinguish between the Government itself and the artificial creatures which have been exalted by the Government into an apparent supremacy.

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that the g. o. p. is in power and the tinkering at the tariff has ceased, the wages of the workingmen are being reduced in every tariff protected industry. Ever since the election of Harrison, wages have been on the descending scale. The claim made by the tariff barons last Fall before the election, that the wages paid in this country were far above the wages paid in Europe, seems to have been only made for electioneering purposes. Although on their pay envelopes the workingmen were told that their wages would be reduced to a level with the pauper labor of Europe if Cleveland were elected, it now appears that the American iron worker is not getting as good wages as are paid in England. The Pittsburg *Labor Tribune*, in an editorial on the wage question, says:

"There was not much difference in the wages per ton of rails between English and American mills in 1887, when business was good in America and poor in England. Now that wages have advanced abroad and been reduced at home, it is doubtful whether there is any difference existing, yet there is the starter for another reduction at home, while English wages are apparently still on the up grade."

ILLINOIS is the first State to adopt a law forbidding the employment of those who are not American citizens or have not declared their intention to become such on State or municipal works. It makes it the duty of municipal officers and contractors to see that those they hire are citizens or have taken out their first papers. If complaint is made to them that any one under them is improperly employed it is made their duty to investigate, and if the complaint is well founded to discharge the man. If a contractor allows aliens to work knowingly the wages which may have been paid them are deducted from whatever is due him on his contract. This is a queer law, and the chances are little attention will be paid to it. At any rate, declaration of intention is a very simple, cheap and easy process.

THE people of Susquehanna township, are badly in need of a bridge at Garman's Mills. If the Commissioners had given the building of the bridges at Frugality, Munster, and Hastings to the lowest bidders, they would have saved $1180, which amount, with an honest letting, would have built the abuttments. With a little economy in iron hitching posts, etc., the county might have been able to purchase the iron work for the bridge and erected a much needed public improvement. But the $1180 is gone "where the woodbine twineth" and the people of Susquehanna township, when they go to mill, can ford the stream.

THREE wealthy American ladies traveling in France, Mrs. A. L. Dorr and her two nieces, Miss Fanny Van Nostrand and Miss Nannie Marvin, were recently arrested at Mentone, thrown in a damp cell in jail for two hours and otherwise greatly humiliated by the French police. The young ladies had ordered new dresses of a Mentone dressmaker, and they not being delivered when bargained for, refused to pay for them. They were only released on paying for the dresses. The facts in the case will be laid before Secretary Blaine.

AMERICAN EXHIBITS occupy more than one-third of the space in the great machinery building at the French Exposition. When the history of nineteenth-century invention shall have been written a still larger portion of the world will then see how great has been the contribution of American ingenuity to the cause of science and material progress. If our industrial legislation had only kept equal pace with the spirit of invention, how much more we would have added to our growth and resources.

THE wretched civil war in Hayti is still going on, with a little fighting and a great deal of lawlessness, violence, rapine, and general distress. It is tending powerfully to reduce the whole country to barbarism and must greatly lessen the productiveness and resources of a naturally rich and fertile island. Probably no region of equal vegetable and mineral wealth and advantage of of location has been so misgoverned and cursed by human folly and avarice in modern times, at least, as the West Indies.

MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY is quoted as saying nominations by popular vote and the Australian system of voting open up too many avenues for fraud. This is very startling infomation. The election of United States Senators by popular vote would probably prevent such examples of Senatorial incapacity as Quay and Cameron being found in the National Congress.

JUDGE HARRY WHITE, of Indiana county, is a candidate for Solicitor General under the Harrison administration. His chances are said to be slim.

Preaching and Practice.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.—To be postmaster at Cannelton, Perry county, Indiana, John Zimmerman, in place of W. N. Underwood, removed.

And thereby hangs a story. On the 26th of March, 1886 Benjamin Harrison, then United States Senator from Indiana, delivered in the Senate a long speech, arraigning Grover Cleveland for breach of his pledges in the matter of civil service reform. One of the chief counts in this indictment was what General Harrison called "the story of Mrs. De la Hunt," his telling of which occupies the greater part of one of the large pages of the *Congressional Record*, vol. xvii., part 3, page 2794. He described the story as "infinitely full of pathos and indignation." He proceeded to describe the military career of Major De la Hunt, of the Twenty-sixth Indiana Volunteers, who was brought down by a wound entirely through the body, at Prarie Grove, in Arkansas, and after recovering from this desperate wound, rejoined his command and received a bullet through his arm. Said Senator Harrison:

Disabled by these two wounds received in his country's service, he was compelled to leave the army and return to Perry county, Ind. But so sapped by the wounds which he had received that it was not long until a sorrowing widow and one only child followed the remains of as brave a soldier as ever went out from Indiana to his last resting place in the grave.

Major De la Hunt. Senator Harrison further explained, left his widow with small means, and she entered upon the work of maintaining herself and her boy. Her old father was postmaster at Cannelton, and she became his deputy, in which capacity General Harrison testified that she was "most efficient." Shortly before the expiration of President Arthur's term, said General Harrison, Isabella De la Hunt, the widow, was appointed, on my request, by General Hatton, then Postmaster General, to this little postoffice." Continuing General Harrison said:

If there was in all this country one person who by reason of her sex, who by reason of her widowhood, who by reason of the sacrifice she made in giving the arm on which she leaned to her country's service, was entitled to be kept in office, was entitled to have her reputation guarded jealously and by all men who represented the government, it was Isabella De la Hunt.

Nevertheless, the Cleveland administration, according to Senator Harrison, removed Mrs. De la Hunt on the charge of "offensive partisanship," and appointed an active Democrat in her place.

The Cleveland administration having gone out, and General Harrison having become President, Mrs. De la Hunt applied for restoration to her old position as postmaster. There was no doubt as to her fitness. The present President publicly testified three yeary ago to the fact that she had been "most efficient." There was no doubt as to local sentiment demanding the restoration of this most efficient and worthy person to her old office. She presented a petition more numerously signed than that of any other applicant, and represented an overwhelming majority of the patrons of the office.

Of course, Mrs. De la Hunt was re-appointed to her old position as soon as her old champion, Benjamin Harrison, became President? On the contrary, the office has been given to John Zimmerman, who has been chairman of the Republican County Committee, and whose only claim to the place is party service. That is the story of the Cannelton postoffice.—*Pittsburg Post.*

Mr. Carnegie's Men "Accept."

According to a Pittsburg special to the Philadelphia "Press," the great strike expected at the Mills of Carnegie Phipps & Co., at Homestead, in this State, is not likely to materialize, as 1000 of the 2500 workmen employed there have already signified their intention of "accepting" the general reduction of about 20 per cent., which was announced about a week ago, and which will go into effect July 1.

It is well to note the full meaning of this fact. These works are manned by one of the strongest trades unions in the world, the great Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. The employees at Homestead feel so much inclined to "accept" the reduction that they have done so in advance of the coming June meeting of the Association, which will fix the scale for the next three years. All appearances would seem to point that the "acceptance" was a matter somewhat resembling that of the gentlemanly footpad who "accepts" the purse of the traveler with one hand whilst holding a cocked revolver at his head with the other.

Andrew Carnegie, single handed and alone, it would appear, is more powerful than his thousands of workmen, aided by one of the greatest of trades unions. In fact, this gentleman has done more to knock out the "Protectionist" sham than anybody we know of. The war tariff "enables" him to pay high wages, he would doubtless say, if cornered in an argument; but he has never yet explained why it is that he reduces wages just as often as he sees fit, despite the fact that the "enabling" tariff has remained substantially untouched (except when indirectly increased) for the last twenty-five years. Doubtless, when he writes a work on "Triumphant Plutocracy" (a sort of sequel to his "Triumphant Democracy," of course) he will take particular pains to explain this point.—*Phila. Herald.*

Know Russell Too Well.

The Democratic victory in Montana last week has elicited a bitter letter to President Harrison from Mr. Richard F. Negley, an old Montana mountaineer and a Republican of 33 years' standing. In this letter, which was delivered at the White House in person on Monday, Mr. Negly says:

Permit me to inform you, sir, that on the 4th of last March Montana was reliably Republican, and would be reliably Republican still if your son Russell had broken his neck or died a respectable natural death soon after your inauguration as President. It was the impertinent intermedling of your son in Montana politics that assured the Democrats control of our constitutional convention. It was his bartering of Federal offices in Montana, some of them for private gain, others for private pique, that will prevent the Republicans sending a member of the House of Representatives and two Senators to Washington next December.

Then follows much more of the same sort. Prince Russell is directly accused of trading a Federal office for a printing contract. Closing Mr. Negley says: "we occasionally hear news from the east that there is some expectation of Russell B. Harrison being chosen to represent Montana in the United States Senate. If you entertain any such idea, Mr. President, please abandon it and save yourself from disappointment. We know your son too well in Montana.

A Scrap of Paper Saves Her Life.

It was just an ordinary scrap of wrapping paper, but it saved her life. She was in the last stages of consumption, told by physicians that she was incurable and could live only a short time; she weighed less than seventy pounds. On a piece of wrapping paper she read of Dr. King's New Discovery, and got a sample bottle; it helped her, she bought a large bottle, it helped her more, bought another and grew better fast, continued its use and is now strong, healthy, rosy, plump, weighing 140 pounds. For fuller particulars send a stamp to W. H. Cole, Druggist, Fort Smith. Trial Bottles of this Wonderful Discovery free at the drug store of E. James, Ebensburg, and W. W. McAteer, Loretto.

Grover Cleveland.

The dinner given to Grover Cleveland last evening by the Young Men's Democratic Club of New York has attracted much attention in political circles, and it has been discussed in advance as a portentous movement with 1892 as the objective point. Such distinction to a President with vast patronage at his command, or to a President tial candidate on the eve of a contest for the party nomination, would be well understood; but this hospitality is extended to Grover Cleveland, a defeated President, without prestige and certainly without special party power unless it be in the enduring trust and devotion of the masses of the people.

It is not pretended that the politicians of the Democratic party, as a rule, are plotting to make Mr. Cleveland a Presidential candidate in 1892. On the contrary, a large majority of them cherish implacable hatreds against him. It is those who most hate Mr. Cleveland who most fear a Cleveland revival in 1892, and they are tireless in fretting over his possible candidacy. They rush to the front every week to proclaim him as dead beyond the hope of resurrection, and ill conceal their constant and agonizing apprehension that he will suddenly rise up from the tomb to which they have consigned him and sweep the party field again as he did in 1884 and 1888.

Pray, why is Grover Cleveland thus feared by those who hate him? He is not a political manager. He could not enter the field against the skilled leaders who prefer another and have the remotest chance for success if the opposing factions stood on equal grounds; but with most of the active and managing forces of the Democracy against him—the elements which reveal in power and plunder—there is constant fear that he will be made the candidate again in 1892. And why are these fears cherished? Is it not because the leaders see that while they distrust Cleveland because he is not politician enough to obey the commands of spoilsmen, the people trust and love him because of his matchless courage and inflexible honesty?

It is needless to discuss Grover Cleveland now as a Presidential possibility in 1892. Whether he would be an available candidate, depends wholly upon events and circumstance as to transpire. President Harrison may make Cleveland an impossible candidate; President Harrison may make Cleveland an invincible candidate. If there shall be a reduction of taxation under Harrison to the standard or below the Mills bill, preserving the policy of just protection to the wages of labor, the issue that alone could make Cleveland a strong candidate would belong to the past; but if oppressive taxation of the necessaries of life with profligate expenditures and protection only to monopolies, shall be the policy of the present administration, it is more than possible that the people may again nominate and elect Grover Cleveland President, regardless of politicians.

No number of public dinners; no measure of political management; no cunning political deliverances can either help or hinder Grover Cleveland as a candidate for 1892, and it is simply a waste of worry and effort for either friends or foes to discuss the question now. A party condition will present itself early in 1892 that must either entirely overlook him as a candidate or summon him to the field with a voice that none can misunderstand or disobey. Don't fret over the Cleveland issue for 1892; it will solve itself in due time without the aid of political managers. All know just what is his faith and what is his public policy. His speech delivered on Monday night is simply Cleveland repeating himself, as is ever the case, for in the green and in the dry he is for country above party; for honest government above the spoilsman. Be patient about Grover Cleveland; he will be in the rear or in the front in 1892, just as the people will it.—*Phila. Times.*

Democratic Societies.

A strong and very sensible appeal for the formation of Democratic societies is made by the New York *Times* which believes that the work by which the Democratic party must win in 1892 is the work of education.

The Democratic party, as a national organization, says the *Times*, has no great money resources. With the policy that it has deliberately adopted, and to which it is at once ready and compelled to adhere, it can hold out no inducements to any wealthy class to contribute to its campaign funds. If it be placed in power and its policy can be carried out by the gradual reform of the tariff it will undoubtedly confer general prosperity upon the country; it will make the profits of all classes, from the manufacturer to his workmen, from the capitalist to the farmer, more certain, more continuous and greater, and it will make the cost of living less, whether on a large scale or a small one. But the gain of any one man or of any class of men thus secured will not be definite enough or great enough to make it a basis for raising money in considerable sums for party purposes. In these circumstances it is plain that the party must depend for its success upon being able to convince the voters of all classes that its policy is really a sound and wise, an honest and useful one. In such work the Democratic societies and clubs that were largely organized in the early part of last year, and were spread over a large part of the country, are a very valuable set of agencies.

True it is that "the Democratic party holds out no inducements to any wealthy class to contribute to its campaign fund." The abolition of the monopolistic system of taxation means that the many shall not be taxed for the benefit of the few.

How He Seared His Wife.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., May 27.—It seems probable that Cornelius Donnelly, of this city, who was found by his wife yesterday afternoon with a rope around his neck and in the last struggles of strangulation, did not intend to kill himself and only wanted to frighten Mrs. Donnelly, to whom he had been married only about four months, into giving him possession of her property amounting to about $16,000. On Thursday he took up his razor and told her he would cut his throat, but was easily persuaded not to do so, and on Friday afternoon he pretended to try to hang himself in the manner in which he finally ended his life. This second attempt was apparently frustrated by his wife.

Yesterday he tried again, but his wife, believing him to be feigning, was not so prompt in rescuing him, and when she did arrive he was past saving. He took a clothes line, put a noose about his neck, and throwing the line over some clothes hooks on the wall he leaned forward, holding the other end of the rope in his hands. He had a looking glass leaned against the window opposite, so that he might see the progress of events. He was a handsome fellow, had a good trade, and his wife was dutiful in everything except giving up her wealth. About a hundred dollars were found in his pocket.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. Sold at the drug store of E. James, Ebensburg, and W. W. McAteer, Loretto.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—In a hollow in a tree cut down near Atlanta last week were found eight muskets and two bayonets. It is supposed that they were placed there by soldiers during the Rebellion.

—About twelve miles from Columbus, Ind., and near together, reside two prosperous farmers named Dempsy Kinnick and J. H. Myers. The former's family seems to have run to girls and the latter's to boys, and they have manifested a remarkable liking for one another, four of the sons of Myers having married four of the daughters of Kinnick.

—William C. Lally, a former postoffice clerk at Chicago, was arrested last Monday night for stealing 85 packages of registered mail from the vault of the Chicago postoffice. The amount of money involved has been claimed by the authorities to be not very large, but the number of packages is the greatest ever taken at one time in that city.

—Philip McConnell, a brakeman, met with a terrible death while employed in the Delaware and Hudson yard at Binghampton, N. Y., on Saturday. He slipped and fell in such a position that his neck rested across one of the rails. A switch engine which was backing up passed directly over his neck, severing his head from his body. He was twenty-four years of age and unmarried.

—Mr. John Mayo, of Dooly county Georgia, is a splendid shot. He is an invalid, and sits in the door of his house and shoots lizards from his fences with a rifle. He shoots crows on the wing with a pistol. When he has hogs killed a negro man jumps astride of a hog, catches hold of both ears of the animal and turns its head toward Mr. Mayo, who will shoot it in the head with his rifle.

—At Carthage, Mo., last Sunday J. S. Pritchett, of Idaho, and Miss Bettie Imel, his cousin, were married. An hour after, as the two were standing in a store, Henry Ulmer an old admirer of the girl, entered and spoke to the bride. She left the store in company with Ulmer; Pritchett waited awhile and started in search of his wife, but up to this evening has been unable to find either of the elopers.

—A bad wreck occurred on the Erie Railway, near Binghamton, N. Y. Last Saturday. The addident was caused by a bot journal. Fifteen freight cars were more or less damaged, and four tramps who were riding in a box car were quite seriously injured. Three of the men from Akron, Ohio. Their names are John Flynn, Abe Williams, and Cornelius Larkin. The other, whose name is not known, is from Cincinnati.

—Wilson Wentzell, residing near Reading, Pa., was shot and perhaps mortally wounded by a farmer named Francis Curly last Saturday night. Wentzel, accompanied by two other men named Wagner and Seidel, were fishing at a dam on Curly's property and were ordered away by the owner. Some trouble ensuee been Curly and Wentzel, when the former presented a double-barreled gun and shot Wentzel, wounding so badley that his life is despaired of. Curly has been arrested.

—Albert Wilson, a railroad man, fatally shot his young wife and then sent a bullet crashing through his own brain at Evansville, Ind., last Tuesday evening. He expired almost instantly, while his wife is reported to be in a dying condition. Wilson was about 30 year old, but his wife was much younger. They had no children and lived happily together until about three months ago, when he began to suspect her of infidelity, and left the city. He returned on Tuesday morning, and had been drinking quite freely all day. About noon Wilson went to the house of William Stout, where his wife was. On entering, he asked his wife to leave the city with him, and on her refusal he shot her.

Whiskey Kills.

How often are we yet to be told that whiskey kills? Arsenic kill; opium kills, and so do hundreds of other good remedies kill if *abused* instead of *used*. But ask the question, "Will whiskey cure?" "Yes!" is the positive reply of the most eminent physicians of all the land. Disease steals into your system like a sneak thief into your house, and often by neglecting a bad cold, we end our days in lingering, and wishing for health—when, indeed, *one* bottle of *Pure Whiskey* or *Brandy* would have cured the cold. Such goods may be scarce, but they *can be* found at Max Klems, 82 Federal street, Allegheny. His "Silver Age" is the only whisky endorsed by the doctors. You can get the pure Guckenheimer, Finch or Gibson Rye at $1.00 per quart or six quarts for $5.00. Send for price list.

Empepsy.

This is what you ought to have, in fact, you must have it, to fully enjoy life. Thousands are searching for it daily, and mourning because they find it not. Thousands upon thousands of dollars are spent annually by our people in the hope that they may attain this boon. And yet it may be had by all. We guarantee that Electric Bitters, if used according to directions and the use persisted in, will bring you Good Digestion and oust the demon Dyspepsia and install instead Eupepsy. We recommend Electric Bitters for Dyspepsia and all diseases of Liver Stomach and Kidneys. Sold at 50c. and $1.00 per bottle by E. James, Ebensburg, and W. W. McAteer, Loretto.

Widows' Appraisement.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named appraisements of property appraised and set apart for widows of decedents under the Act of Assembly of the 4th of April A. D. 1851, has been filed in the Registers office, in and for the County of Cambria, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said county for confirmation and allowances on Wednesday, the 5th day of June, A. D. 1889.

Inventory and appraisement of personal property set a part to Catharine Schroth, widow of John Schroth, late of the borough of Wilmore, dec'd.

Inventory and appraisement of personal property set apart to Anna M. Duncan, widow of Thos. Duncan, late of Blacklick township, dec'd.

Inventory and appraisement of goods and chattels, and real estate set apart for the use of Catharine Vincent and her family, widow of Geo. W. Vincent, late of Reade township, dec'd.

Inventory and appraisement of goods and chattels set apart to Lavina Weaver, widow of Harry Weaver, late of Richland township, dec'd.

Inventory and appraisement of goods, chattels, etc. elected to be retained by Annie R. O'Hara, widow of John A. O'Hara, deceased, for the use of herself and family.

Inventory and appraisement of goods and chattels set apart to Frida Suppes, widow of Conrad Suppes, dec'd.

Inventory and appraisement of goods and chattels set apart to Catharine Findley, widow of Abel Findley, late of West Taylor township, dec'd.

Inventory and appraisement of goods and chattels set apart to Hetty McCleester, widow of Isaac A. McCleester, late of Franklin borough, dec'd.

CELESTINE J. BLAIR,
Register.

Ebensburg, May 16, 1889.

If You Have

CONSUMPTION,
BRONCHITIS,
SCROFULA,
COUGH or COLD,
THROAT AFFECTION,
WASTING of FLESH,

Or any Disease where the Throat and Lungs are Inflamed, Lack of Strength or Nerve Power, you can be relieved and Cured by

SCOTT'S EMULSION
OF
PURE COD LIVER OIL
With Hypophosphites.

PALATABLE AS MILK.

Ask for Scott's Emulsion, and let no explanation or solicitation induce you to accept a substitute.

Sold by all Druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, N. Y.

FOSTER & QUINN,

SUCCESSORS TO GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,

113 AND 115 CLINTON STREET, JOHNSTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA,

Call attention to their large and varied assortment of Dress Goods, comprising black and colored Silks, a full line of black Cashmeres, Henriettas, Melrose, Drass d' Alma, Armmes and Nuns' Veilings, colored Cashmeres, Henriettas, Serges, Broad Cloths, Albatross, etc. Wash Dress Goods in all styles. Dress Buttons and Trimmings to match Dress Goods, Table Linen, Napkins, Towels and Toweling, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Underwear and Hosiery, Corsets in 25 different styles, Misses' Corsets and Waists, Kid Gloves and Silk Mitts, Table Covers and Lambrequins, Hamburgs Lace Flouncing, etc., etc.

GOODS DELIVERED TO R. R. DEPOT.

$350,000 Worth of Men's Clothing!

Or more than shown by all other Pittsburgh stores combined, comprising all the best and most popular styles of Suits, light Overcoats, Pants, hot weather garments, &c., must be sold forthwith. Prices no object, as we must have the money without fail. This is the greatest Clothing Sale on record. Dealers supplied as well as consumers. Come personally, or order by mail.

KAUFMANNS'
5th Ave. & Smithfield St. Pittsburg.

MONSTER
$1,000,000
SALE!

$175,000 worth of HATS & FURNISHINGS
For Men, Boys and Children, to be closed out as rapidly as possible for $100,000 in cash. We must raise the money, no matter what the loss may be. Make our adversity your opportunity. Derbys, Silk Hats, Straw Hats, Shirts, Underwear, Hosiery, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, Neckwear — all will be slaughtered at about half price. This is the boss chance to buy.

$250,000 WORTH of BOYS' CLOTHING!
The largest stock shown by any firm in America, to be ruthlessly sacrificed without delay. Parents, it will pay you to attend this sale though you live 100 miles from Pittsburgh. Boys' Long-Pant Suits, Boys' Short-Pant Suits, Knee Suits, Odd Pants, Waists, &c., embracing the latest and pretty spring and summer styles, have been cut down to less than 50c on the dollar. Mail orders filled.

$225,000 Worth of Shoes and Cloaks!
To be immediately turned into cash regardless of consequences. Profits have been lost sight of at this sale. We are glad to realize half the money we paid for the goods. If you are wise, you will lay in Shoe supplies for several years for yourself and family at this sale. Ladies' and Misses' Wraps, Jackets and Jerseys, and Children's Dresses for nearly nothing.

KAUFMANNS,
5th Ave. & Smithfield St. Pittsburg.

DONALD E. DUFTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PENN'A
Office in Colonnade Row.

H. H. MYERS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA
Office in Collonade Row, on Centre street.

GEO. M. READE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office on Centre street, near High

M. D. KITTELL,
Attorney-at-Law,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office Armory Building, opp. Court House.

The secret of my happiness is, I have thrown away my old Blacking Brush, and have

WATERPROOF BOOTS
BEAUTIFULLY POLISHED WITHOUT LABOR.

Wolff's ACME Blacking

Produces a polish without the old brush, and the shine will last a week on men's, and three on women's shoes. Why stick to old ways in these days of progress? Sold by Shoe Stores, Grocers, Druggists, etc.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, PHILADELPHIA.

Assignee's Sale
OF
CLOTHING!

March, the Clothier, next door to the Postoffice, Altoona, Pa., has made an assignment of Stock to the undersigned. The entire Stock consists of

$25,000.00

worth of New and Fresh Goods. Men's and Boys' Furnishing Goods is now offerered for sale Appraiser's figures.

If you want to get a Bargain do not fail to attend this sale.

H. H. HERR,
Assignee.

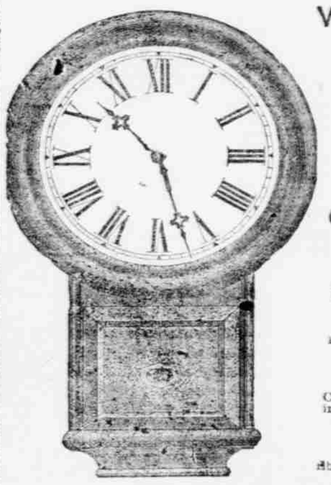
m17-6wtf

C. A. LANGBEIN,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in
ALL KINDS of HARNESS,
SADDLES, BRIDLES, WHIPS,
COLLARS, HARNESS OILS, BLANKETS,
Robes, Fly Nets, Curry Combs, etc., etc. Repairing Neatly and Promptly done. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction.
Shop in Barkers' Row, on Centre street.
apr21 9tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration cum testamento annexo on the estate of Richard Mayers, late of Summerhill township, Cambria county, Pa., deceased have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment to me without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated for settlement to

HENRY M. HUGH,
Adm'r of Richard Mayers, dec'd.

CARL RIVINIUS,
—PRACTICAL—
WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,
—AND DEALER IN—
Watches, Clocks,
—JEWELRY,—
Silverware, Musical Instruments
—AND—
Optical Goods.



Sole Agent
—FOR THE—
Celebrated Rockford WATCHES.

Columbia and Fredonia Watches,
In Key and Stem Winders.

LARGE SELECTION OF ALL KIND of JEWELRY always on hand.

My line of Jewelry is unsurpassed. Come and see for yourself before purchasing elsewhere.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

CARL RIVINIUS
Ebensburg, Nov. 11, 1885-tf.

NEW TEA STORE
AND
BARGAIN STORE!

In addition to the noted Bargain Store, I have just received received from a bankrupt sale in the city a full line of Tea, Coffee and Spices which I am offering the public at the following rock-bottom prices: Good Oolong, 25c., worth 50c. Moeing, 40c., worth 80c. Japan, 50c., worth 80c. Best English Breakfast, 60c., worth 85c. Best Young Hyson, 60c., worth 90c. and upward. All guaranteed to be the very best or money refunded.

COFFEE.—Good Fine Rio only 21 cents. Also better brands up to 35 cents.

CALL AND SEE OUR FINE LINE OF SPICES.—Wilbur's Chocolate, all brands of Baking Powder, French Shoe Dressing, Bengal Blueing and numerous other articles at exceedingly low prices.

For 1 Dollar You Can Get the Following:

Two spools of Silk Twist, (any color) 2 spools Best Thread, 1 Handkerchief, 2 Penholders, 2 Pencils, 2 Lead Pencils, 1 bunch Hair Pins, 6 sticks of Chalk, 6 Slate Pencils, 3 Lamp Wicks, 2 Shoe Laces, 3 rows of Pins, 12 sheets Writing Paper, 12 Envelopes, 4 Safety Pins, 1 Funnel, 1 box Ear Tips, 1 Blacking, 1 Pie Plate, 1 Pepper Box, 1 Nutmeg Grater and Rest, 1 Tin Cup, 1 cake of Best Castile Soap, 1 Mouse Trap, 1 Pen Knife, 1 Comb Case, 1 Eline or Redding Comb 1 Pudding Pan, 1 large Pepper or Tin Cup, 1 Curry Comb, 1 Hammer, 1 Potato Masher, 1 Fine Crochet Needle, and 4 good cigars. All this you get for One Dollar, and you have the privilege to sort out any separate article at its own separate value. Also just arrived 2000 MEN'S AND LADIES' COLLARS AT 5 CENTS EACH. Bustles, 7c., Embroideries from 8c. up. You can get the very latest Spring Style Trimmed Hats for 75 cents, selling other places for $3. Men's Heavy Buck Overhals for 85 cents, worth $1.00. A nice Album for 45 cents. A full line of Dress Goods, Laces, Dry Goods, Toweling, Base Ball and Shirt Buttons, Dickey Collar and Cuffs, any color, all for 25 cents. No trouble to show goods. Call early and avoid the rush in the evening.

Yours Respectfully,

D. H. C. WARREN,
Bargain Store Next Door to Johnston, & Buck Co.'s Bank, Ebensburg, Pa.

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK
—OF—
BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBER WEAR
JUST RECEIVED AT
R. L. DAVIS' CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE

Boots for Men and Boys,
Gum Boots for Men and Boys
Ladies' and Misses' Shoes,
Gum Shoes for Ladies and Children
Shoes for Children and Babies,
Shoes to fit Everybody at Lowest Prices

JULIAN ST., EBENSBURG, PA.

WOOL! WOOL!

5,000 pounds of wool wanted. The very highest market price in cash will be paid.

J. B. MULLEN,
Hemlock, Pa.

May 17, 1889.-3m.

DR. OLDSHOE,
534 GRANT STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

BONANZA to AGENTS SAMPLES FREE
GEO. A. SCOTT, New York.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, - - - MAY 31, 1889.

NOTICE.—Persons wanting Extra Copies of this Paper should leave their Orders with us at least one week in advance of publication day.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—Hail fell in this place on Monday.

—Ebensburg has three barber shops.

—Harpoon hay forks cheap at Duffons.'

—Mr. E. James was in Johnstown on Tuesday.

—A one-horse spring wagon for sale at Duffons.'

—An extra fine line of ladies' gloves is on sale at Barkers'.

—A four quart ice cream freezer for $1.50 at Duffons'.

—The Democratic primary election takes place next Saturday.

—Mr. W. J. Duffon is remodeling his house on High street.

—Mr. William Horan, of Johnstown, was in Ebensburg on Sunday.

—Rev. Father Rossnstel, of Ashville, visited this place on Tuesday.

—Mr. Charles Slough, of Johnstown, is visiting his parents in this place.

—Improvements are being made on the Presbyterian parsonage this place.

—John H. Brown, Esq., of Johnstown, was in town this week on business.

—Mr. Ed. Davis, of Wilmore, formerly of this place, was in town on Tuesday.

—An inch advertisement in a newspaper is worth a mile of dunning on a fence.

—Two young ladies of Ansbry, Cambria county, captured a porcupine last week.

—Dr. T. Mason Richards, of Ebensburg, spent Sunday in this city.—*Johnstown Tribune.*

—Our hotel proprietors are getting ready for the crowd which will attend Court next week.

—Mr. Stewart Kinhead, of Johnstown, visited his parents in this place the present week.

—The Somerset *Standard* issues a daily edition during the session of Court at that place.

—Talk about prices, you can buy a gold headed gloria silk umbrella at Barkers' for $1.25.

—Delinquents, give us a call in our new quarters, and see how easy it is to write a receipt.

—Messrs. Thomas McMullen and Edward McNeelis, of Johnstown, were in town on Sunday.

—The band paraded our streets on Tuesday evening and furnished our citizens with some excellent music.

—Let every Democrat attend the primary election on Saturday and vote for the candidates of his choice.

—The residence of Mrs. A. E. Lemon and Dawson's drug store are each receiving a new coat of paint.

—The Dauntless Fire Company, of this place, declined to take part in the parade this (Thursday) afternoon.

—Master Joseph Miller, son of Landlord Miller, of the Blair House, visited friends in Huntingdon this week.

—Miss Mary Roberts left on Wednesday afternoon for Johnstown, to attend the wedding of Miss Daisy Horner.

—Mr. Abel Lloyd and wife, of Pittsburg, visited relatives and friends in this place the latter part of last week.

—"Just what I wanted" is the constant expression of those who see that fine shoe at Barkers', the best in town.

—Don't buy a Cheap John article made only to show and sell when you can get goods made to wear at Barkers'.

—On account of an unusual amount of advertising several interesting communications are crowded out this week.

—There was a heavy frost on Wednesday morning and it is thought that it has damaged the hay and fruit in some localities.

—Quite a number of people from this place attended the meeting of the Emerald Benefical Society at Carrolltown on Sunday last.

—Miss Ida Bender, of Carroll township, is visiting her uncle, Mr. John Bender, of the Cambria House, this place, the present week.

—The many friends of Conductor M. A. Quatz, of the Cresson & Clearfield railroad, will be glad to learn that he is able to be about again.

—WANTED, at McDonald's store, Loretto, 5000 pounds clean, dry wool, for which the highest market price will be allowed in cash or trade.

—Mrs. Peter Schwab and her two children, who have been visiting relatives in this place, returned to their home at Coalville on Wednesday.

—The Star Comedy and Special Novelty company, of Johnstown, will give an entertainment in the Opera House on next Monday and Tuesday evenings. Don't fail to attend.

—Rupture cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 804 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Ease at once, no operation or delay from business, attested by thousands of cures after others fail.

—Mr. William Carney, of Munster township, has 500 bushels of potatoes which he will sell for 25 cents per bushel. Those not having the money can call and take them away for nothing.

—Don't call your wife a bad cook if she has to use poor materials. The best cook on earth can't make good bread out of bad flour. Come to Barkers' for goods and you are always certain of getting the best.

—A reward of $50 dollars is offered for any information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person who knocked George Murphy off his horse by hitting him with a stone on Monday evening, May 20th, 1889.

—John McDade, a harmless character well known throughout the northern part of this county, died at the Almshouse on Wednesday. He was about 70 years of age and had been an inmate of the Almshouse for about three weeks.

—A man who never told a lie, a woman whose tongue never got the better of her judgment and a man who could publish a newspaper to please everybody, are the three social white elephants which would be leading cards in the circus of the world.

—We have a speedy and positive Cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker Mouth, and Headache, in Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. A Nasal Injector free with each bottle. Use it if you desire health and sweet breath. Price 50 cents. Sold by Dr. T. J. Davison.

—Steel nails $1.90 per keg at Duffons.'

—Capt. M. F. McDonald, of Loretto, was in town on Tuesday.

—Mr. Edward Daugherty, of Gallitzin, was in town the present week.

—For photographs or tintypes call at Farabaugh's gallery in Loretto on or before June 8th.

—Mr. James Daugherty, formerly of this place, but now residing at Gallitzin, was in town on Wednesday.

—On account of the unfavorable state of the weather the past few weeks Farabaugh, the photographer, will remain at Loretto one week longer—until Saturday, June 8th, 1889.

—I always considered Friday to be an unlucky day, said Mrs. Lighted, until last Friday when I went into Barkers' store and bought the biggest bargain I ever saw in my life.

—Mr. John I. Campbell, former editor of the Gallitzin *News*, and Miss Alice Riley, of Gallitzin, were married in the Catholic church at that place on Wednesday evening, May 29, 1889, Rev. Father Boyle officiating. We wish them a long and happy life.

—An exchange says the latest swindle is the selling of ribbons. Sharpers visit the farm houses, exhibit rich samples at very low figures, take orders from the ladies, and get half the payment in cash and promise to forward the goods, when the remainder is to be paid. Neither the swindlers nor the ribbons are heard of again.

—Mr. L. F. McDermitt, of Loretto, formerly with the Loretto Merchandise Co., will have charge of Captain M. F. McDonald's store, near Cresson, at the new town of Kinkenny. Mr. McDermitt has had a large experience in merchandising, is an accommodating and obliging salesman and will soon build up a large trade at that point.

—Mrs. Caroline Leib died at her home near St. Nicholas on Tuesday of last week, aged 39 years. She leaves to mourn her loss a husband and five children, besides her parents, five brothers and two sisters. The deceased lady was a good christian woman, a kind and affectionate mother and her many friends will be sorry to learn of her sad demise.

—The Governor of this State has signed the hawkers' and peddlers' bill. It absolutely prohibits the hawking or peddling of foreign or domestic dry goods without a license, except that manufacturers may sell articles of their own manufacture without such license. License to hawk and peddle can now only be obtained through the courts on a certificate from two physicians that the applicant is unfit for manual labor.

—The seventeen persons awaiting trial in the Somerset county jail have adopted a code of laws of their own, and elected Lewis, chief of the McClellandtown gang, as their Judge. A few days ago two men prisoners were caught stealing tobacco. Judge Lewis sentenced them to be bumped against the prison wall, which was done so vigorously that the watchman thought a wholesale outbreak was being attempted. He was on the point of alarming the town when the situation was explained.

—If any of our readers are in need of artistic and substantial cemetery work, made from the best qualities of marble and granite, they will do well to call on J. Wilkinson & Son, marble and granite dealers in this place, where they will find a nice stock to select from, or send them word and they will visit you with a large selection of new and original designs, they guarantee all their work and if their work is not as represented they will not ask you to take it, they are prepared to fill all orders at home and abroad at prices that defy competition. Give them a trial. A 5 6m.

—The Pennsylvania railroad has introduced an innovation from which excellent results are anticipated. It is an attachment of hose with steam pump which can be at once brought into requisition in case of fire. This will be especially valuable in winter when the car stoves are supposed to be doing their best to burn cars and passengers. In the numerous tests already made the apparatus has power enough to throw a stream of water over the tallest building. The hose will be the length of six cars and will be carried on the tender, and the crew will be trained in its use.

—McDonald, of Loretto, has come down to hard pan prices at both his stores (Loretto and Cresson) for spot cash or trade, and to prompt monthly paying customers as follows: Sugars, 7, 8, 9 and 10 cents per pound; green and black teas, 35, 50 and 70 cents per pound; Arbuckles and other best grades coffee, 25 cents per pound; 5 boxes essence coffee, 10 cents; 5 papers baking soda, 10 cents; 2 boxes baking powder, 10 cents; 1 pound baking powder, 25 cents; 3 boxes yeast, 25 cents; 3 packs hops, 25 cents; 4 pounds rice, 25 cents; 4 pounds pinnes, 25 cents; 5 pounds best hominy, 25 cents; 5 pounds barley, 25 cents; 6 pounds oat meal, 25 cents; 6 pounds rolled oats, 25 cents; 3 cans corn, 25 cents; 3 cans tomatoes, 25 cents; 3 cans string beans, 25 cents; 2 cans peas, 25 cents; 3 pounds gloss starch, 25 cents; 3 pounds corn starch, 25 cents; 2 pounds farina, 25 cents; 2 pounds tapioca, 25 cents; 6 pieces toilet soap, 10 cents; 6 pieces laundry soap, 25 cents; 5 boxes bluing, 10 cents; 3 balls potash, 25 cents; 6 boxes (1200) matches, 10 cents; 2 pounds star candles, 25 cents; 2 brooms, 25 cents; 2 washboards, 50 cents; good syrup, 40 cents per gallon; best syrup, 60 cents per gallon; flour, $1.10, $1.40 and $1.50 per sack; corn meal, 20 and 40 cents per sack; corn and oats chop, $1.25; rye and oats chop, $1.40. Dry goods, notions, hats, caps, boots and shoes and all other goods at equally low prices on above mentioned terms.

List of Deceased Soldiers.

Lloyd's Cemetery—Griffith T. Evans, George W. Davis, Edward I. Evans, Adam Shinefelt, David Powell, Jr., Thomas J. Evans, David J. James, Hugh Jones, Thomas E. Evans, John E. Davis, Samuel Henry, George K. Sechler, James A. Littlefield, David H. Evans, James Roberts, John F. Libby, John O. Evans, David I. Evans, Evan R. Davis, Joseph Henderson, Wm. R. Humphrey, Charles H. Heyer, Daniel O. Evans, William Mills, Sr., Thomas Todd, Wm. R. Roberts, Lemuel Evans, Jas. Todd Hutchinson, Jermiah D. Evans, Matthias Hawkins, Thomas B. Moore, William D. Davis, Thomas J. Lloyd, David S. Jones, William W. Griffith, Daniel T. Jones, George Mack, Robert Williams, John Faith, James N. Evans.—Old Cemetery—George W. Todd, Milton Roberts, Thomas O. Evans, Richard Lewis, David Evans, (Mason), Edward E. Davis—Catholic Cemetery—Rev. Richard C. Christy, Thos. D. Litzinger, John E. Scanlan, James A. Litzinger, John Porter, Andrew J. Litzinger, James C. Noon, Francis P. Tierney, Jas. M. Edelblute, Stephen A. Chase, Andrey Welble, John Lambaugh, Wm. Mills, Jr., James Collins, Jeremiah A. Fagan, James Murray—Lambaugh Cemetery, Jackson township—Michi-Ragan, George Reynolds, Henry Reynolds, Merriman Lee, Peter Rager—Bethel Cemetery—George Cammbell, Luther Stiles, William Latimer—M. E. Cemetery, Belsano—William Reed, William Quinton, William May—U. B. Cemetery, Belsano—Joseph J. Williams, Asa Eastman—Dunkard Cemetery, Blacklick township—William M. Black, Frederick K. Hill—Beulah Cemetery—Edward Mills, Thomas Evans, James Mills—Powell Cemetery, Cambria township—Daniel Powell—Herman Cemetery, Cambria township—Evan D. James, Thomas T. Deveraux.

Items from Carrolltown.

CARROLLTOWN, PA., May 29, 1889.

DEAR FREEMAN:—Your bold and fearless editorial of last week's issue, has been receiving much favorably comment by your readers in this section. Such exposure of crooked official action is a just subject for the press to place before the people and is highly commendable in our leading Democratic organ and will always be appreciated by the honest men of our party who have always been stirring for the best interests of our organization, and particularly now when our political destinies at this time hang trembling in a fearful balance. Point out the discrepancies every time and you will be the means of strengthening our party and filling our offices with men whom we need not blush in shame for.

On Sunday last our town was crowded with strangers from Altoona, Johnstown, Lilly, St. Boniface, Hastings and Ebensburg, the occasion being a meeting of the Emerald Beneficial Association. The meeting was held in the Emerald hall in the school house and was largely attended. Mr. J. A. Golden, editor of the *Emerald Vindicator*, addressed the meeting at length, he was followed by Mr. Martin Esq., of Johnstown, Father Prior, Revs. Edwin and Anthony also addressed the meeting. Hon J. J. Thomas gave them a talk and the meeting adjourned. Afterwards the society held a private meeting and elected its officers for the ensuing year. V. Reig was elected President, J. J. Thomas, Vice President; James Eck, Secretary; John A. Blair, Esq., was elected an honorary member, altogether it was a pleasant reunion of members of the different branches of the E. B. A. long to be remembered.

On Sunday last there was a game of base ball played on the grounds of the Chest Springs club between Hastings' nine and the Chest Springs nine. It was a hotly contested game, the score being six in favor of Chest Springs to three for Hastings.

Our building boom still continues to move right along and the noise of the busy saw and hammer is heard from early morn until night. The carpenters are busily at work on Lawrence Schroth's barn. It is being built on the old foundation again. There has been thirteen dwelling houses erected this spring and most of them near completion.

J. W. Sharbaugh has his house and storeroom roofs decorated with artistically pointed and finished lightningrods. The artist in that line being our old friend Mr. Albert Flick, of Altoona. The school authorities are contemplating having them put on the school building in the near future.

Our friend Hon. J. J. Thomas, obtained leave of absence from his governmental duties as U. S. Gauger and storekeeper at Gray & Williams' distillery for one day to attend a road view in Washington township. Hon. Jno. Buck was appointed to fill his place for one day. Sheriff Buck can now boast that he was U. S. Gauger and storekeeper.

Yesterday our friend Henry Mellon, of the —— Hotel, situated near Marks' mill in Carroll township, gave a May party. It was quite an enjoyable affair, the tables groaned with the good things which tickle the palate, the music was lively and the fantastic toe was vigorously shook, and the irrepressible Jim Condron was there in all his glory. The fun will be continued to-day. Mr. Mellon's grove is a fine one. When operations have commenced on Chest Creek Henry will have struck it rich.

We have been experiencing very cool weather for the past few days and there is some fear that it will wind up in a freeze.

Our Oil and Gas company is progressing finely and we soon expect to commece drilling to the depth of three thousand feet unless we strike it sooner. H. J. Hopple is trustee of the funds and every dollar will be applied to the right place, and the contract is such that the driller must finish the work or no pay. If we are successful Carrolltown will boom and Ebensburg will be lighted with gas.

Mrs. Zimmerman, sister of Mr. William Kelly, our marble artist, is lying dangerously ill at her home at Bakers' mines. She is suffering with tumor.

Mr. V. Tonkin, of Cherrytree, is in town to-day.

Next Saturday will decide the fate of the different aspirants for political preferment. We hope they will all be satisfied with the decision of the people, as they all agree to be subject to the decision of the Democracy.

AMICUS.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Wednesday, May 29th, 1889:

Augustine C. Fisher and Thresa A. Ehwanger, Ashville.

William A. Saller, Cambria borough and Sarah Fox, Prospect.

Patrick Boocher, Millville and —— Fiscus, West Taylor township.

Francis Bender and Mary E. Dunn, Washington township.

Theodore York and Annie Ellen Neal, East Conemaugh.

Edward Boyle and Margaret Cogan, South Fork.

George Hollifeeder and Karoline Agar, Conemaugh borough.

George H. Fesler, South Fork and Maggie C. Fleck, Portage.

Silas Nagle, Allegheny township and Ella Fisher, Munster township.

Adolph Langest and Amanda Johenson, Johnstown.

Daniel F. Wingard, Johnstown and Lidia Rodgers, West Taylor township.

David McCleary, Johnstown and Lena Mullen, Conemaugh borough.

Utho C. Leuher, Carrolltown and Hellena Stoltz, Carroll township.

William F. Kuhn and Daisy G. Horner, Johnstown.

DIED.

CHARLES—Died at the home of his parents in Chest Springs on Wednesday morning about 4 o'clock, May 22, 1889, William Henry Charles, aged 18 years and 8 months.

The young man was born and raised in Chest Springs, where his parents reside at present. He was esteemed and beloved by all who knew him, and by others, sisters and companions mourn for him with no light sorrow.

The Rev. Mr. Logan preached an eloquent and pathetic funeral sermon at the M. E. church, Chest Springs, to a large and impressed audience, composed of divers denominations, amalgamated on the occasion by the sad scene of the common lots of humanity.

'Mid the springtime's blooms and pleasures,
Greening wolds and azure skies,
Willie's zone and left earth's treasures,—
Home and kindred friendship's ties!
In the joy of early manhood,
Well beloved by far and near,
O, 'twas hard to part with Willie,
Lying cold upon his bier!
Never more his foot footfall sounding
Shall awake the echoes dear,—
He no more at dusk in bounding,
Joins the board of frugal cheer.
Shed a tear, ye fond companions;
Heave a sigh, ye maidens fair,
From the realms of earth's dominions,
Willie climbed the angel stair! A. D. H.

For Thirty Years

I have been troubled with catarrh—have tried a number of remedies without relief. A druggist here recommended Ely's Cream Balm. I have used only one bottle and I can say I feel like a new man. My catarrh was chronic and very bad. I make this voluntary statement that others may know of the Balm.—J. W. Mathewson, (Lawyer), Pawtucket, R. I.

I was troubled with catarrh in my head to an annoying extent for three years. After using one bottle of Ely's Cream Balm I was entirely cured.—W. J. Cline, Victor, N. Y.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

The powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of the low test short weight, alum or phosphate powder. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., New York.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

TO THE DEMOCRACY OF CAMBRIA COUNTY. I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the nomination for the office of Register and Recorder at the ensuing Democratic Primary. CELESTINE J. BLAIR.

Ebensburg, March 20, 1889.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
F. J. O'CONNOR, of Johnstown, Penn'a. Subject to the decision of the Democratic Primary Election.

Ebensburg, Pa., May 2, 1889.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
To the Democratic voters of Cambria county. I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of District Attorney, subject to the rules of the Democratic party.
DONALD E. DUFTON.

Ebensburg, April 29, 1889.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY
James M. Walters of Johnstown, Pa. Subject to the decision of the Democratic Primaries.

Ebensburg March 15, 1889.

FOR PROTHONOTARY.
To the Democratic voters of Cambria county. I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Democratic primaries.
JAMES C. DARBY.

Conemaugh Bor., First ward, March 25, 1889.

FOR PROTHONOTARY.
To the Democratic voters of Cambria county. I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the ensuing Democratic primary election.
GEORGE C. MILLER.

Conemaugh Bor., May 10, 1889.

FOR POOR DIRECTOR.
The name of Rainbiel Hite of Carroll township is announced as a candidate for the nomination for Poor Director subject to the decision of the Democratic primary election.

Ebensburg, May 8, 1889.

NOTICE.—Having purchased the property, goods, claims, accounts, etc., of the Lorette Merchandise Co., notice is hereby given to all indebted to said concern to pay same without delay. The business will be conducted in the future by the undersigned with a new stock of goods who respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.
JOHN F. WILLS.

Loretto, Pa., May 31, 1889.-3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of S. L. Kern, late of Wilmore borough, Cambria county, Pa., deceased have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment to me without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN ITEL, Adm'r.

Wilmore, May 24, 1889.-6t.

EXECUTOR NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Mrs. Ann Davis, late of Ebensburg borough deceased, having been granted me by the Register of Cambria county. Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment to me, and those having claims against the said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
RICHARD L. DAVIS.
Executor of Mrs. Ann Davis.

Ebensburg, April 12, 1889.

FARM FOR SALE.—There will be disposed of, at private sale, a farm situate in Allegheny township, one-fourth mile from Loretto, on the road leading from said place to Ebensburg. This farm contains about 90 acres, about 60 acres of which are cleared, having thereon a new two-story frame house and barn, fine orchard, etc., and is in a good state of cultivation and well watered. For further particulars address
FRANCIS O'FRIEL,
Loretto, Pa.

Loretto, Feb. 1, 1889.

ADMINISTRATRIX' NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of James McGarity, late of Washington township, Cambria county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to make payment to me without delay; and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated for settlement to
ANNA McGARITY.
Administratrix of the estate of James McGarity, dec'd.

Croson, April 26, 1889.-6t.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that I have purchased from James Swinehart, of Clearfield township, the following personal property, to wit: 1 bay mare with colt, 1 bay mare, 1 two-horse wagon, 2 sets of work harness, 1 Oliver plow, 1 harrow, 1 shovel plow, 3 sets of spreaders, 1 double team, 1 set of single three, 1 cutting box, buggy and harness, 4 milch cows, 2 yearling calves, 2 spring calves, 14 head of sheep, and all household goods of said Swinehart. All persons are hereby notified to not interfere or meddle with the same.
MARTHA JANE SWINEHART.

Clearfield twp., May 31, 1879.-3t.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the following account has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county and will be confirmed by said Court on the first Monday of June next unless cause be shown to the contrary:

First and final account of James T. Myers, trustee to sell real estate in case of John Monahan vs. Lewis McDermitt No. 127 December Term 1885.

Second and final account of James F. Myers, assignee of Samuel Gill.

First and final account of Caleb A. Gray, assignee of C. C. McCombie.

First and final account of Joseph Miller, assignee of John G. Neeb et ux.

H. A. SHOEMAKER, Proth'y.

Ebensburg, May 10, 1889.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

The following accounts have been examined and passed by me and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legates and all others interested and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Cambria county for confirmation and allowances on Wednesday, June 5th, 1889.

First and final account of Henry Krumenacker, trustee to sell real estate of Nicholas Heffly, dec'd.

First and final account of William Motter, administrator of Sarah P. Motter, late of Lower Yoder township, dec'd.

First and final account of J. D. Hicks, executor of the estate of Jos. W. Riley, late of Johnstown borough, dec'd.

Second and final account of Michael Myers, administrator of Geo. M. Cree, dec'd.

First and final account of C. J. Schnable, administrator of Carl Schnable, jr., dec'd.

First and final account of John O'Hara, administrator of Elizabeth O'Hara, late of Munster township, dec'd.

First and final account of Daniel Henry, administrator of the estate of Ellen Hawly, dec'd.

First account of Thos. M. Craver, administrator c. t. a. of John Campbell, late of Chest township, dec'd.

Second and final account of F. Fisher, administrator of Hugh McGonigle, late of Prospect borough, dec'd.

Second and final account of O. N. Bennett and Jos. H. Bracken, administrators of the estate of T. F. Bracken, late of Johnstown borough, dec'd.

First account of Anthony Kobler guardian of Mary Frantz, minor child of Frantz J. Frantz, dec'd.

First and final account of G. W. Balwin, administrator of the estate of Jane Balwin, late of Johnstown borough, dec'd.

First and partial account of R. Deveraux and John R. Kager, executors of Peter Dunn, dec'd.

First and final account of Dora Brown, (nee) Dora Betz executrix of the estate of Joseph Betz, late of Cambria borough, dec'd.

First account of Wm. Cole executor of Michael McGuire, late of Richland township, dec'd.

First and final account of C. J. Mayer, administrator c. t. a. of the estate of Elizabeth Knorr, dec'd.

First and final account of Chas. J. Mayer, administrator of the estate of Jno. Schetgen, dec'd.

First and final account of Wm. Custer, guardian of William Keam, of Adams township.

First and final account of Jno. H. Fisher, administrator of Owen O'Neill, late of Prospect borough, dec'd.

Second and final account of William Barnett, executor of the last will and testament of Jno. M. Turner, late of Johnstown borough, dec'd.

First and final account of Jno. H. Fisher, administrator c. t. a. of Morgan Humphreys, late of the borough of Johnstown, dec'd.

First and final account of E. A. Cooper, executor of James Cooper, late of Coopersdale borough, dec'd.

First and partial account of Ephrem Findley, administrator of the estate of Abel Findley, late of West Taylor township, dec'd.

CELESTINE J. BLAIR.
Register.

Ebensburg, May 10, 1889.

Election Proclamation.

GOD SAVE THE COMONWEALTH.

IN OBEDIENCE TO THE REQUIREMENTS of the eighteenth article of the Constitution and in compliance with the provisions of an act of the General Assembly, entitled, "An act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people for their approval and ratification, or rejection, proposed amendments to the Constitution," approved the eighth day of March, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, as well as Lobedience to a writ issued in pursuance thereof and to me directed by James A. Beaver, Governor of the said Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, under the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, the 15th day of April, A. D. 1889, it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every county within this Commonwealth to give notice of said election in the usual manner.—Therefore, I, J. C. Stineman, High sheriff of the County of Cambria, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Cambria, that on

TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1889,

an election will be held in each of the townships, boroughs, wards, precincts and districts thereof established by law in said county, for the purpose of deciding upon the approval and ratification or rejection of said amendment or either of them, as published by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, which said election shall be opened, held and closed between the day last aforesaid, at the places and within the hours at and within which the general elections of this Commonwealth are directed to be opened, held and closed. And it shall be the duty of the Judges, Inspectors and clerks of each of the said townships, boroughs, wards, precincts and districts to receive at the said election each ballot or ticket either written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, from each of the voters qualified of this county who may offer the same and deposit them in a box or boxes to be for this purpose, provided by the proper officers, which ticket shall be printed separately, labeled on the outside "Prohibitory Amendment to the Constitution," and on the inside, "for the Prohibitory Amendment," or "against the Prohibitory Amendment," the other labeled on the outside, "Suffrage Amendment to the Constitution," and on inside "for the Suffrage Amendment," or "against the Suffrage Amendment."

"The election on the said amendments shall in all respects be conducted in the same manner as the general elections in this Commonwealth, are required by law to be conducted, and the returns thereof shall be made, certified and returned by the election officers of their respective districts in the same manner and at the same time as the returns of the general election."

The said elections shall be held throughout the county as follows:

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Ashville, to meet in the house of G. Myers, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Allegheny, to meet in Bradley's school house, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Adams, to meet at the house of Daniel Dunmire, in Adamsburg.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Barr, to meet at school house No. 11, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Blacklick, to meet at the house on the property of Simon Adams, in the village of Belsano.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Cambria, to meet at the office of Abel Lloyd at Lloyd Springs Hotel, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Cambria, to meet as follows: 1st ward, at the school house in said ward; 2d ward, at the borough lock up in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Carroll, to meet at house of John Flick, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Carrolltown, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Chest, to meet at school house No. 9 in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Chest Springs, to meet at the house of Jacob Wagner in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Clearfield to meet at school house No. 2 adjoining the village of St. Augustine, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Conemaugh, to meet at the school house at Singer's in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Conemaugh, to meet as follows: 1st ward, at the house of Peter Meltzie in said ward; 2d ward, at the house of John Swartzman, in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Coopersdale, to meet at school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Croyle, to meet at the office of Jno. T. Long, in the village of Summerhill, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Dean, to meet at Richland's school house in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of East Conemaugh, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Ebensburg, to meet as follows: East ward, at the office of Richard Jones, jr., in said ward; West ward, in Council room, in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Elder, to meet at the school house in the village of St. Boniface, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Franklin, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of South Fork, to meet at school house No. 2, of said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Gallitzin, to meet at school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Gallitzin, to meet at the Meanti..n school house, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Grubbstown, to meet at the public school building in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Jackson, to meet in the house of Henry Hazer, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Johnstown, to meet as follows: 1st ward, at the office formerly occupied by Thomas & Walters, Market square; 2nd ward, at the office of J. S. Little, Esq., on Market street in said ward; 3rd ward, at the house of August Wehrle, in said ward; 6th ward, at the Johnstown pottery in said ward; 7th ward at the office of S. W. Miller in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Lilly, to meet at the house of Gephart Bender in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Loretto, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Munster, to meet at the ware house of Augustine Durbin, deceased, in the village of Munster in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Millville, to meet as follows: 1st ward, at the lock-up; 2nd ward, at the hose carriage house in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Prospect, to meet at Council Chamber in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Portage, to meet at the school house near the village of Portage in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Read-, to meet at the tin shop of Abraham Cornelius, in the village of Glasgow in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Richland, to meet at the house of Joseph Geis in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Stonycreek, to meet at Jacoby's school house in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Susquehanna, to meet at the house of Michael Platt in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of West Taylor, to meet at the school house near James Blough's in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of East Taylor, to meet at the house of Peter Rhodes, near the Hendrick's school house, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Tunnelhill, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Woodvale, to meet at Council Chamber in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Wilmore, to meet at the Council Chamber in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Washington, No. 1 to meet at school house No. 8 in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Washington No. 2, to meet at school house No. 5 on the pike leading from Cresson to Summit.

The electors of the district composed of the township White, to meet at the small store house of John G. Gates in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Yoder to meet as follows: First division at school house No. 3 in said township; second division at Beam's school house in said township.

SPECIAL ATTENTION.

SEC. 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications shall be entitled to vote at all elections.

1st. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

2nd. He shall have resided in the State at least one year (or if having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State he shall have removed therefrom and returned with in six months) immediately preceding the election.

3rd. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

4th. If twenty-one years of age or upward, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

SEC. 4. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot. Every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the election officers on the list of voters, opposite the name of the elector who presents the ballots. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket, or cause his name to be written thereon, and attested by a citizen of the district. The election officers shall be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted unless required to do so as a witness in judical proceeding.

SEC. 5. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony and breach of surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on election, and in going to and returning therefrom.

SEC. 6. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in active millitary service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by authority from this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election.

SEC. 7. All the laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens for the regulation of elections shall be uniform throughout the State but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall give or promise to give any elector any money, reward or other valuable considerations for his vote at any election, or for withholding the same, or who shall give or promise to give such consideration to any other person or party for such elector's vote or for the withholding thereof, or any elector who shall receive or agree to receive for himself or another, any money, reward or other valuable considerations for his vote shall at any election, or for withholding the same, thereby forfeits the right to vote at such elections; and an elector whose right to vote shall be challenged for such cause before the election officers shall be required to swear or affirm that the matter of the challenge is untrue before his vote shall be received.

SEC. 9. Any person who shall while a candidate for office be guilty of bribery, fraud or wilful violation of any election laws shall be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit within this Commonwealth, and any person convicted of wilful violation of any election law shall, in addition to any penalties provided by law, be deprived of the right of suffrage absolutely for a term of four years.

SEC. 10. For the purpose of voting no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or lost it by reason of his absence, while employed in the service, either civil or military, of this State or of the United States, or on high seas, nor while a student at any institution of learning, nor while kept in any poor house or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in public prison.

SEC. 14. Each District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have a right to vote for one judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint the clerk. The first election board of any new district shall be selected and vacancies in election boards filled as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon day of election and while engaged in or near the polls, and transmitting votes, or on account of any official act, except treason, felony or for wanton breach of peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

SEC. 15. No person shall be qualified to serve as an election officer who shall hold or who shall have held an office or appointment or employment in or under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or county, or any municipal board, commission or trust in any city, save only justices of the peace, and aldermen, notaries public and persons in the military service of the State; nor shall any election officer be eligible to any civil office to be filled at an election at which he shall serve, save to such subordinate municipal or local offices, below the grade of city or county officer, as shall be designated by law.

And also the following Acts of Assembly now in force in this State, viz:

ACT OF JANUARY 30, 1874.

SEC. 4. That all elections hereafter held under the laws of the Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened at 7 o'clock A. M. and close at 7 o'clock P. M.

SEC. 8. Whenever there shall be a vacancy in the election board on the morning of the election, said vacancy shall be filled in conformity with existing laws.

The Act of Assembly entitled "an Act relating to the election of this Commonwealth," passed June 2nd, 1875, provides as follows, to wit:

That the Inspectors and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong, before 7 o'clock in the morning on Tuesday, June 18th and each said inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

In case the persons who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of an election, then the person who shall have received the next highest number of votes for judge the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place. And in case the person elected judge should not attend then the inspector who shall have received the highest number of votes, shall appoint a judge in his place, and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by the law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officers have been elected shall elect some one of their number to fill the vacancy.

Given under my hand at my office in Ebensburg this 20th day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine and the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirteenth.

J. C. STINEMAN, Sheriff.

TRIAL LIST.

JUNE T

A Canadian Game Fish.

In appearance a fresh-run salmon and a fresh-run winanishe do not differ much more than salmon from different rivers. The back of a winanishe is greener blue, and in a fish just out of water can be seen to be marked with olive spots, something like the vermiculations on a trout; the silvery scales are more iridescent, the X marks are more numerous and less sharply defined; the patches of bronze, purple and green on the gill-covers are larger and more brilliant, and with them are several large round black spots. As the water grows warm the bright hues get dull, and toward autumn the rusty red color and hooked lower jaws of the spawning salmon develop. As the winanishe, unlike the salmon, feeds continuously, and in much heavier and swifter water than salmon lie in, it has a slimmer body and larger fins, so that a five-pound winanishe can leap higher and oftener a grilse and fight like a ten-pound salmon, the variety of its habits, which are a compound of those of the trout and those of the salmon, with some peculiarities of its own, gives great charm to winanisheangling, and opportunity for every style from the "floating fly" on tiny hooks to the "sink and draw" of the salmon cast. It takes the fly readily when in the humor, though wary and capricious like all its relations, and fights hard uniting the dash of the trout with the doggedness and ingenuity of salmon.

In railway and hotel prospectuses the winanishe weighs from five to fourteen pounds. In Lake St. John and the Decharge the average is two and a half; four-pounders are large and not too plentiful; while six-pounders are scarce.

Oilmeal for the Dairy.

Adulteration of oil cake and cake-meal has long been a standing source of complaint among English farmers, and the evil has become at last so common as to be accepted in the trade as unavoidable. "Standard" linseed cake in England now contains a large and undetermined quantity of foreign seeds, some of which are innoxious, but some are quite otherwise. It seems as if American linseed meal is no better, and the manufacturers can afford to wink at adulteration—naturally committed, it is true, by growing weeds with the flax— because the meal sells for enough to pay for all. In fact, the meal is now the most valuable part of the product to the oil mills. Cottonseed cannot be adulterated, for the reasons that cotton will not grow among weeds and that the seeds of weeds cannot be gathered with the lint, which is picked clean and free from all sorts of "trash." Thus cottonseed meal should be used in preference to any other oilmeal, as it is pure and really far better for cows than linseed meal, which gives an undesirable flavor to the butter.

Plenty of Range for Fowls.

The more ample the range allowed fowls, the healthier, thriftier and happier they are. A close, pent-up fowl yard is not the place in which to grow fine birds, as a rule, though very many persons are obliged to keep their choice small flocks thus stinted as to space, and with the special care such owners are pleased to give their poultry, they do passably well. But to raise chickens on a large scale, we must afford them room to run and grow in. They should in either case, in hot weather be provided with plenty of shade to which they may resort during the heat of the day.

If there are no trees, shrubs or vines around the place that afford this shelter from the heat, a rough lean-to or low open shed will be a good protection from the burning sun's rays, and prove a grateful spot for them during the "heated term."

Gulls and Their Young.

Every bird watches over and cares for her own nest, though the numbers are so great and the tumult so excessive that it is difficult to conceive how each gull can distinguish her own spotted eggs, placed in the midst of so many others, exactly similar in size, shape and color, and when at length the young are hatched, and are swimming about on the loch, or crowded together on some grassy point, the old birds, as they come home from a distance with food, fly rapidly amidst thousands of young ones exactly similar to their own, without even looking at them, until they find their own offspring, which, recognizing their parents amongst all the other birds, receive the morsel without any of the hungry little creatures around attempting to dispute the prize, each waiting patiently for its own parent, in perfect confidence that its turn will come in due season.

Electric Watches to Run a Year.

A New Jersey inventer has procured a patent for a watch to run by electricity and has almost completed the formation of a company to manufacture his electric clocks and watches. He has been working eleven years on his four inventions, which include a marine clock. The peculiarity about them is the gravity movement, which, aided by a small electric current, moves the pendulums of the clocks and the large balance wheel of the watches. The battery is inclosed in the watch-case and with it the time-piece will run a year without any attention.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure.

This is beyond question the most successful Cough Medicine we have ever sold, a few doses invariably cure the worse cases of Cough, Croup, and Bronchitis, while its wonderful success in the cure of Consumption is without parallel in the history of medicine. Since its first discovery it has been sold on a guarantee, a test which no other medicine can stand. If you have a Cough we earnestly ask you to try it Price 10 cents, 50 cents, and $1.00. If your Lungs are sore, Chest or Back lame, us. Shiloh's Porous Plasters. Soldby Dr. T. J. Davison.

The greatest of fools is he who imposes on himself, and in his greatest concern thinks certainly he knows that which he has least studied, and of which he is most profoundly ignorant.

KASKINE
THE NEW QUININE.

GIVES GOOD APPETITE STRENGTH, QUIET NERVES, HAPPY DAYS, SWEET SLEEP.

A POWERFUL TONIC,
that the most delicate stomach will bear.
A SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS PROSTRATION,
and all Germ Diseases.

The most scientific and successful Blood Purifier. Superior to quinine

Mr. John C. Scarborough, Selma, N. C., writes: "I got malaria in the Southern army and for a dozen years suffered from its debilitating effects. I was terribly run down when I heard of Kaskine, the new quinine. It helped me at once. I gained 25 pounds. Have not had such good health in 20 years."

Other letters of a similar character from prominent individuals, which stamp Kaskine as a remedy of undoubted merit, will be sent on application.

Letters from the above persons, giving full details will be sent on application.

Kaskine can be taken without any special medical advice. $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price.
THE KASKINE CO., 54 Warren St., New York.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE
Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK
Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD
Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE
is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.
CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.
Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

A. HOAG'S
Corn, Bean and Phosphate PLANTER.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST. OVER 250,000 NOW IN USE.
AGENTS WANTED in every town. Prices and circulars mailed on application.
A. F. JERRY,
WEST CHAZY, N. Y.

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If you have an invention to patent write to Munn & Co., publishers of Scientific American, 261 Broadway, New York.

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SETH ARNOLD'S COUGH KILLER
CURES COUGHS, COLDS AND PREVENTS CONSUMPTION

All Druggists, 25c., 50c., and $1.00. Prepared only by Dr. Seth Arnold, Med. Co'p., Woonsocket, R. I.

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

No Horse will die of Colic, Born or Lung Fever, if Foutz's Powders are used in time. Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent Hog Cholera. Foutz's Powders will prevent Gapes in Fowls. Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet. Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost every Disease to which Horses and Cattle are subject. Foutz's Powders WILL GIVE SATISFACTION. Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.
For sale at DAVISON'S Drug Store.

TIMBER FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS THE OWNER OF a tract of land situated in Cambria township, Cambria county, Pa., containing about **180 ACRES**, located 3½ miles North of Ebensburg, which is heavily timbered with

HEMLOCK, BEECH, SUGAR, ETC.

The timber on said premises or the land and timber is for sale, and for further information in regard to same apply to or address
EDWARD GRIFFITH,
Ebensburg, Pa.
Ebensburg, March 22, 1882.-tf.

Pen Picture of Napoleon.

Bourienne, in his memoirs, gives this picture of Napoleon; "Bonaparte had beautiful hands, and he was very fond of them: while conversing he would often look at them with an air of self-complacency. He also fancied he had fine teeth, but his pretension to that advantage was not so well founded as his vanity on the score of his hands. Napoleon always walkad while dictating. He sometimes began while seated, but at the first word he rose. He began walking in the room where he was, and walked up and down in it. This promenade lasted all the time he was dictating. As he entered into his subject he experienced a sort of "tic," consisting in a movement of his right arm, which he twisted, while pulling with his hand the lining of the cuff of his coat. Still, his delivery was not quickened by this movement, his step was also slow and measured. Expressions came without effort to render his thoughts. If they were sometimes incorrect this very incorrectness added to their energy, and always marvellously depicted to the mind what he tried to say.

Napoleon seldom wrote himself. Writing was a fatigue to him. His hand could not follow the rapidity of his conception. His writing was an assemblage of indecipherable characters without connection. Half of the letters of each word were deficient. He could not read it over himself, or would not take the trouble to do so. If any explanation were asked of him, he retook his draft, which he tore or threw into the fire, while he dictated afresh, giving the same ideas, but with different expressions and words his spelling was incorrect, though he new well enough to point out the errors in the writings of others."

Pearls of Thought.

Be a man of big faith.

Don't get discouraged.

Work like a beaver.

Go in to win or die.

Eat plenty and sleep well.

It is a poor goose that will not baste herself.

Let the company be neither noisy nor mute.

If you note all the details you have not seen the whole.

Success in life is as much due to self confidence in others.

Let fancy and judgment, not cost, prepare all your dishes.

The older a man becomes the more he has need of his mother.

Parents spoil the children, but men spoil themselves unaided.

Life is a great public park where it is forbidden to gather flowers.

A man needs to be well educated before he can be dishonest successfully.

The wheels of justice grind slow, but never stop their ceaseless revolutions.

You speak well of your enemies, you are a god—or the cleverest man born.

A question seems to be settled, in some people's minds, if a popular man says so.

"Book knowledge" is the imitation, for the real can only be obtained by experience.

The experienced man who gives advice to a youngster is like one who would sow bread and expect to reap grain.

How weak words are, you say; yes, if you want to paint with them, or play a fiddle, or form a statue, true; but to express a thought they are perfect.

Words of Wisdom.

Never worry or overwork.

Learn to put truth forcibly.

Watch the methods that win.

Keep your eyes and ears wide open.

It is a strange salt fish that no water can freshen.

A capon eight months old is fit for a King's table.

The vicious reproving vice are like the raven chiding blackness.

Choose brave employment with a naked sword throughout the world.

Live to-day—to-morrow may be too late—the wise lived yerterday.

Truth is as impossible to be soiled by any outward touch as the sunbeam.

Contentment swells a mite into a talent, and makes the poor richer than the Indies.

A good trade is something which bank failures or commercial panics do not destroy.

When we fail to faithfully reprove a sinful act, we lose our power over the one who commits it.

If you have built castles in the air your work need not be lost; that is where they should be. Now put the foundations under them.

Strong thoughts are iron nails driven in the mind that nothing can draw out Although it is dangerous to have too much knowledge of certain subjects, it is still more dangerous to be totally ignorant of them. Rest satisfied with doing well, and leave others to talk of you as they please.

One Cause of Baldness.

One great cause of baldness, in the opinion of a Western knight of the razor, is the habit many people have of changing the style of hair cutting two or three times a year, or nearly as often. He says: "They insist on a short Pompadour' in the hottest months, a less pronounced crop in the fall, and then wear their hair longer as the weather gets colder, gradually approaching a shave again by the time the thermometer gets up in the nineties Now all this may be very comfortable, but it is very bad for the hair and scalp. It is best to wear the hair short all the year round, brush it freely and trust to nature for the only really effective substitute for pomade."

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy.

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy, a marvelous cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker Mouth and Headache. With each bottle there is an ingenious Nasal Injector for the more successful treatment of these complaints without extra charge. Price 50 cents. Sold by Dr. T. J. Davison.

THE SPRING MEDICINE YOU WANT
Paine's Celery Compound
Purifies the Blood,
Strengthens the Nerves,
Stimulates the Liver,
Regulates the Kidneys and Bowels,
Gives Life and Vigor to every organ.

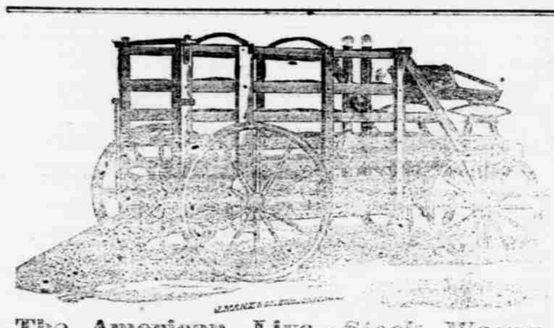
There's nothing like it.
"I had spring fever, was all run down, could not sleep, debilitated. I prescribed some of Paine's Celery Compound. The result was wonderful. In a few days I felt like a new man. After using three bottles and spring medicine, I do not know its equal."
W. L. CHAMBERLAIN,
Brigadier General V. N. G., Burlington, Vt.
$1.00. Six for $5.00. At Druggists.

Use It Now!
"I think your valuable Paine's Celery Compound is the best spring medicine I have ever used. It is the purest, lowest-priced and most reliable blood purifier and genuine regulator. It is a splendid nerve tonic, and since taking it I have felt like a new man."
R. E. KNOSS, Watertown, Dakota.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co. Props. Burlington, Vt.

DIAMOND DYES *Color Feathers and Ribbons, Easy! Elegant! Economical!*
LACTATED FOOD *Babies using it sleep well. Make Laughing.*

HUGHSON & SULLIVAN'S DANDY WAGON.

No. 200.
THE FINEST RUNABOUT WAGON IN THE MARKET FOR THE DEALER OR USER.
It is well made and finished from first-class Stock and fully warranted.
AGENTS WANTED.
Send for Catalogue showing a Variety of styles of Wagons, Carriages, Buggies, Carts and Cutters.
HUGHSON & SULLIVAN,
Manufacturers for the Trade, ROCHESTER, N. Y.



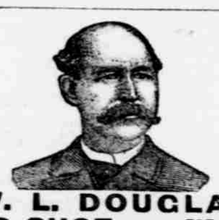
The American Live Stock Wagon.
For the Use of Butchers and Stockmen. Saves Time, Labor and Expense.
No danger to the animal you are conveying, or to your horses. The animal does not get heated up, but is ready to kill as soon as it reaches the slaughter-houses, and your meat is sound and healthy when it is brought to the block.
Ask for Catalogue "B." For prices, terms and circulars, address
SHIPMAN BRADT & CO., DeKalb, Ills.

B. J. LYNCH,
UNDERTAKER,
And Manufacturer & Dealer in
HOME AND CITYMADE
FURNITURE
PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS,
LOUNGES, BEDSTEADS,
TABLES, CHAIRS,
Mattresses, &c.,
1605 ELEVENTH AVENUE,
ALTOONA, PENN'A
Citizens of Cambria County and all others wishing to purchase honest FURNITURE, &c., at honest prices are respectfully invited to give us a call before buying elsewhere, as we are confident that we can meet every want and please every taste. Prices the very lowest. [4-16-'80-tf.]

"This is the Boot for ME!"

DON'T BUY YOUR Rubber Boots until you have seen the "COLCHESTER" with Sole leather Heel. This is the best fitting and MOST DURABLE BOOT in the market. Made of the best PURE GUM Stock. The Sole leather Heel saves Money to the Wearer.

DON'T BUY YOUR ARCTICS UNTIL YOU HAVE SEEN THE COLCHESTER ARCTIC with "Outside Counter." Ahead of ALL others in style & durability. If you want the worth of your money try the Colchester with "OUTSIDE COUNTER."
KEPT HERE BY BEST STORES
AT WHOLESALE BY
H. CHILDS & Co.,
PITTSBURC, PA.
Dec. 14, 1886.—4m.



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.
$3 SHOE FOR LADIES.
Best in the world. Examine his
$5.00 GENUINE HAND-SEWED SHOE.
$4.00 HAND-SEWED WELT SHOE.
$3.50 POLICE AND FARMERS' SHOE.
$2.50 EXTRA FINE CALF SHOE.
$2.25 WORKINGMAN'S SHOE.
$2.00 and $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
Fraudulent when my name and price are not stamped on bottom. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.
FOR SALE BY
BARKER BRO'S., EBENSBURG PA.

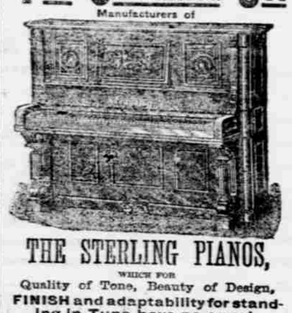
NOT DEAD YET!
VALLIE LUTTRINGER,
MANUFACTURER OF
TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE
AND TIN ROOFING.
Respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public in general to the fact that he is still carrying on business at the old stand opposite the Mountain House, Ebensburg, and is prepared to supply from a large stock, or manufacturing to order, any article in his line, from the smallest to the largest, in the best manner and at the lowest living prices.
No penitentiary work either made or sold at this establishment.
TIN ROOFING a SPECIALTY.
Give me a call and satisfy yourselves as to my work and prices.
V. LUTTRINGER.
Ebensburg, April 18, 1883-tf.

KENTUCKY MULES.

The only firm in Penn's who make a speciality of Kentucky Saddle and Driving Horses, Draught and Pit Mules and keep constantly in their stables one hundred head of Mules, all sizes, from four foot to the large mule weighing 1400 lbs., are D. Arnhelon & Co., 32 Second Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Mules shipped to all parts of the State on order. Nothing but No. 1 picked stock to be found in their stables.
Correspondence solicited.

DUFF'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE,
PITTSBURG, PA.
The oldest and best institution for obtaining a Business Education. We have successfully prepared thousands of young men for the active duties of life. For Circulars address
P. DUFF & SONS Pittsburg, Pa.
Nov. 28, 1888.

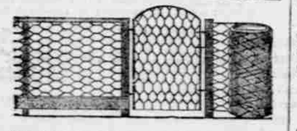
Ebensburg Fire Insurance Agency
T. W. DICK,
General Insurance Agent,
EBENSBURG, PA.

THE STERLING CO.
Manufacturers of

THE STERLING PIANOS,
WHICH FOR
Quality of Tone, Beauty of Design, FINISH and adaptability for standing in Tune have no equal.
Every Piano Warranted for Five Years
And satisfaction guaranteed to *every purchaser.*
Also Manufacture the WORLD-RENOWNED
STERLING ORGAN
Factories, Derby, Conn.

ROBERT EVANS,

UNDERTAKER,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
and dealer in all kinds of FURNITURE,
Ebensburg, Pa.
A full line of Caskets always on hand.
Bodies Embalmed
WHEN REQUIRED.
Apr 30 86

STEEL WIRE FENCE



The cheapest and neatest Fence for around Lawns, School Lots, Poultry Yards, Gardens, Farms etc. Also manufacturers of Light and Heavy Iron Fencing, Cresting, Stable Fittings, Fire Shutters, Fire Escapes of different designs, and all kinds of Iron and Wire Work.
TAYLOR & DEAN,
205 & 206 Market Street, Pittsburg, Pa.
April 5, 1889.—1yr.

Facetious Paragraphs.

Out West they call whisky 'coffiin varnish.

Silence may be golden, but it will never borrow a dollar.

An exchange says it makes a woman sick to keep a secret.

The expense of cigars should be put down as among 'losses by fire.'

The consumer may consider himself lucky if he gets milk of the first water.

Why is the letter L in the word military like a nose? Because it stands between two i's.

It's a wise child that goes out of the room to laugh when the old man mashes his thumb.

A genius has discovered how to cut wood without using an axe or a saw. He uses a hatchet.

Why is a man who walks around a green horn like a garter? Because he goes around the calf

Women, it is said, live longer than men. This may be true, but of course they never get so old.

When is a young lady like a wagon wheel? When she is tired (which don't often occurr from work.)

Tell your wife that she looks well in her new hat, and rest assured that your dinner will be well served.

There are thirteen grounds for divorce in Kentucky, and the next legislature expect to ring in cold feet.

If a boy and a half eat a green apple and a half in a minute and a half, how will he feel in an hour and a half.

For smiply trying to get ahead in the world, a poor little boy was sent to prison. He stole a head of cabbage.

Practice makes perfect. True, but a man can continue to drop a hot horse-shoe as readily the first time as the second.

Cream may be frozen by simply putting it into a glass vessel, and then placing the whole in an old bachelor's bosom.

A curious fact has just occurred to us. A little boy's nose may be running, while the little boy himself may be walking.

A Harlem boy lately attempted to tie a knot in a mule's tail. He was a good boy but he has gone to meet his grandmother.

Sympathy is always given to the under strawberry in the box. It is generally a little thing if the fruit dealer knows himself.

Charles Kee, the intelligent China man in Chicago, denies that his people ever eat rats—that is, when they can get mice.

Florida is in the midst of melon season. Does the news make you hanker for a colic that would twist you up like a doughnut.?

The young girl who can not turn a tune should give the cookstove a trial. She might be able to turn a slap-jack with better success.

An Iowa editor who was asked by a correspondent, 'Do hogs pay? has looked over his subscription list and declares they do not.

"What an easy time you men have," she said. "I only wish I had been born a man." "I wish you had," replied her husband.

A wise woman will not light the fire with kerosene, but will invite the servant girl, to whom she owes three months wages to do the same.

A little girl in Arkansas has been found with three tongues. If that girl ever gets married—but why dwell on such horrible anticipations?

A Buffalo bachelor has a memorandum book in which he keeps the name of every girl he has ever kissed. He had 923 names on the list the last time he counted up.

When a lady neglects to thank you for the seat which you surrender to her care, do not be offended. Astonishment is the only feeling which can deprive a woman of words.

Farm, Garden and Household.

A little gum arabic imparts a gloss to ordinary starch.

Wash all marble daily with amonia and water instead of soapsuds.

To prevent a door from creaking apply a little stove polish to the hinges.

Sweep and dust once a week the rooms which do not daily receive this attention.

Put salt in the water to prevent black calicoes from fading when they are washed.

Young veal may be told by the bone in the cutlet. If it is very small the veal is not good.

Egg shells crushed and shaken in a glass bottle half with water will clean it quickly.

Paint made with turpentine is a better protector for iron work than when mixed with linseed oil.

A wineglass of strong borax water in a pint of raw starch will make collars and cuffs stiff and glossy.

A good egg has a clean, healthy looking shell, while a bad one has a dull, porous looking shell.

Kerosene is unexcelled in starch to give polish; also to polish glass. It will make your windows shine like silver

Cake is baked when a fine splinter of wood will pass through without any of the cake adhering, and not until then.

When not too bad, nasal catarrh may be relieved by snuffing tepid salt water through the nose, two or three times a day.

Horse radish root grated and moistened with vinegar, put in bag and applied to the seat of pain, will cure or relieve neuralgia.

A few drops of lard or sweet oil rubbed on the surface of a mustard plaster will always prevent in from blistering the skin.

Answer This Question.

Why do so many people we see around us seem to prefer to suffer and be made miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Coming Up of the Food, Yellow Skin, when for 75 cents we will sell them Shiloh's System Vitalizer guaranteed to cure them. Sold by Dr. T. J Davison.

Do You Chew?
Then get the BEST which is FINZER'S OLD HONESTY
Genuine has a RED H tin tag on every plug.
OLD HONESTY is acknowledged to be the purest and most lasting piece of Standard Chewing Tobacco on the market. Trying it is a better test than any talk about it. Give it a fair trial.
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GASTON'S PRESTOLINE, PRESTOLINE PASTE, SILVER COMPOUND, LILLIBRIDGE'S OLD ENGLISH POLISH.

Gaston's Prestoline,
THE
WONDERFUL METAL POLISH,
For Cleaning and Polishing
BRASS, COPPER, BRONZE, NICKEL, &c,
It will clean Metals with less labor than any preparation ever produced, giving a brilliant lustre which cannot be equaled, and which will last longer than any polish obtained by other means. Sold by the
HARDWARE AND GROCERY STORES.
CANVASSING AGENTS WANTED.

Dobbins' Electric Soap
THE BEST FAMILY SOAP IN THE WORLD.
It is Strictly Pure. Uniform in Quality.
THE original formula for which we paid $50,000 twenty years ago has never been modified or changed in the slightest. This soap is identical in quality to-day with that made twenty years ago.
It contains nothing that can injure the finest fabric. It brightens colors and bleaches whites.
It washes flannels and blankets as no other soap in the world does—without shrinking—leaving them soft and white and like new.
READ THIS TWICE
THERE is a great saving of time, of labor, of soap, of fuel, and of the fabric, where Dobbins' Electric Soap is used according to directions.
ONE trial will demonstrate its great merit. It will pay you to make that trial.
LIKE all great things, it is extensively imitated and counterfeited.
Beware of Imitations.
INSIST upon Dobbins' Electric. Don't take Magnetic, Electro-Magic, Philadelphia Electric, or any other fraud, simply because it is cheap. They will ruin clothes, and are dear at any price. Ask for
DOBBINS' ELECTRIC
and take no other. Nearly every grocer from Maine to Mexico keeps it in stock. If yours hasn't it, he will order from his nearest wholesale grocer.
READ carefully the inside wrapper around each bar, and be careful to follow directions on each outside wrapper. You cannot afford to wait longer before trying for yourself this old, reliable, and truly wonderful
Dobbins' Electric Soap.
I. L. CRACIN & CO.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

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The First American Postmistress.

The first American postmistress was the widow of Colonel Andrew Balfour, of those revolutionary times in the Colof our good and great President, Washington. She was a Miss Elizabeth Bayton, of Newport, R. I. Balfour came to America from Edinburg, Scotland, in 1772. landing at Boston. He was few years in the North—married Miss Dayton in New York city. His brother had preceded him to Charleston, S. C. In 1777 he sailed for Charleston, but the distracted state of the country induced him to leave his wife and two children with relations in New England until he could prepare a Southern home for them, but soon after this the tide of war turned South and rolled its wave over the Carolinas, and her husband cast in his lot with the defenders of the home of his adoption (North Carolina); but he soon fell a victim to the barbarity of a party of Royalists led by Colonel Fannin, a British officer, who murdered Balfour in his house in the presence of a sister and his wife and child, recently come from Edinburg. They were with him to nurse and comfort him in his illness, caused by exposure and fatigue in military service. Soon as Mrs. Balfour heard of her husband's death, she hastened South, leaving n care of General Greene, who landed at Washington; from there it was a tedious trip through the country to the home in Randolph County where her noble husband was murdered on the holy Sabbath, the 10th of March, 1781. She visited the spot where he was hastily interred, for it was unsafe for his sister and child to remain longer there as Fannin threatened to return and burn the dwelling and take away the negroes. As the country was still unsafe, Mrs. Balfour deemed it improper to live upon the plantation. Without sorrow she turned away from his lonely resting place, and went to Salisbury, where until she could return to the spot so dear to her.

While residing in Salisbury President Washington appointed her postmistress, which position was filled to the entire satisfaction, and when she gave up office there was only one-half year behind in accounts. When the country was peaceful she returned to the home provided for her by her noble husband. She lived under the protecting love of her only son.

After a long life of good deeds, Mrs. Balfour's beside him who was murdered because of his devotion to Carolina's freedom, and to the American cause in the days that "tried men's souls" and principles, too.

The Loving Memory of Dog.

The late Mr. Eyre, a clergyman, had a dog, which was very much attached to him, at the country-house of a friend, while he left England for a long sojourn abroad. After two years Mr. Eyre returned, arriving at his friend's house late at night, and retiring without having the dog called.

Next morning, Mr. Eyre was awakened by the dog bursting into his bedroom and leaping upon him with the wildest demonstrations of delight.

"How on earth did he know I had arrived?" asked the gentleman of the servant, who brought hot water.

"Oh, sir," the man replied, "it was a most curious thing! As I was cleaning your boots the dog recognized the sound and became excited beyond measure, and I have not been able to quiet him until he saw where I was carrying the boots and rushed up along with me to your door."

A correspondent of the same English paper relates that he gave way, a year old, a dog which he was unable to keep in his London home. After two years the dog was returned to the owner.

"The dog met me," says the correspondent, "at first as a stranger, then, with little animated sniffs of delight, quiry, going round and round me, remained still for a few moments, while she grew more and more excited. At last I stopped and patted her and called her by her name: 'Dee.'

"On hearing my voice the poor beast gave what I can only describe as a scream of rapture and jumped into my arms. From that moment she attached herself to me as if she had never left me, and with the tenderest devotion."

Great Rain Storms.

In an investigation of 106 cases of rainfall, ranging from nine to ten inches in eight hours, a well-known professor has found the area of one rainfall to have extended at least 700 miles in three cases; while the entire rain area was frequently as a figure exceeding 1000 miles in length by 500 miles in breadth. Concerning the heavy rains the following facts are well established: First, no great barometric depression with steep gradients ever occurs without considerable rain. This is true not only for the United States, but also for the cyclones of the West Indias, the China Sea, India and the Bay of Bengal. Second, in great rain storms the barometric pressure generally diminishes, while the rainfall increases. Third, the greatest depression of the barometer generally occurs about twelve hours after the greatest rainfall. Fourth, a great fall of rain is favorable to a rapid progress of the centre of low pressure while a small rainfall is generally attended by a less rapid progress. It is however, plain that the rate of progress of a low centre depends partly upon other causes than amount of rainfall.

Squirrels Raised by a Cat.

Some few weeks ago Russell Rice, a farmer living near Scottsburg, Ind., found a nest of five young squirrels in the woods and took them home and placed them in care of the family cat. The cat at once adopted the squirrels and raised them in the same manner as she would have done her own young. The squirrels are now half-grown and deeply attached to their foster-mother and when seperated from her the first day and placed in the court-yard they acted almost like kittens, but fast learning to climb the trees in the manner of their nature.